

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

[PRICE 6D.]

No. 102.]

WESTERN Life Assurance and Annuity SOCIETY, 3, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON.

HANKERS.
Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing-cross.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
In addition to the ordinary plans of Life Assurance, this Society possesses several features which present peculiar and important advantages to the public.
Attention is specially invited to the rates of Annuity granted to Old Lives, for which ample security is provided by the large capital of the Society.
Example:—£100 cash paid down, purchases—
An Annuity of £10 4 0 to a Male Life aged 60 } Payable as long as he is alive.
" 12 3 1 " 70 }
" 14 16 3 " 75 }
" 18 11 10 " 75 }
The Annuities are payable half-yearly; and the first half-year's Annuity is paid six months after the purchase-money is received. All expenses of the Annuity Deed are defrayed by the Society.

GREAT Britain Mutual Life Assurance SOCIETY,

INDIA and LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
14, Waterloo-place, and 79, King William-street, City.
The CHISHOLM, Chairman.
RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
This Society is established upon the most approved principles of the mutual system, and allows credit for half the amount of the first five annual premiums.
The first division of profits will be in the year 1849.
Proposals of every description entertained involving the contingency of human life.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £250,000. In 5000 shares, of £50 each.
This Company assures the lives of healthy persons in any part of the world, at as low rates of premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security; whilst, for the accommodation of the assured, a half-percentage table (No. 2) has been constructed on a plan peculiar to this company, and affording greater advantages to parties assuring for short periods, with the option of continuing for the remainder of life.
Also, invalid lives, whether afflicted with mental or bodily infirmities.
And lives of naval and military officers and civilians in India, in any of the colonies, or other parts of the world.
Annuities granted, and endowments for widows and children.
A. R. IRVINE, Manager, 14, Waterloo-place.
The following Examples show how small a Weekly Saving will secure the benefit of Life Assurance for £100:—
WITHOUT PROFITS. WITH PROFITS.
At Age of 20 about 10d. per Week. At Age of 20 about 8d. per Week.
" 30 " 1s. " " 30 " 10d. "
" 40 " 1s. 4d. " " 40 " 1s. 1d. "
The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

GIFTS to the Poor.—Charitable Institu-

tions and families supplied with warm clothing for the poor, at the following low prices, at Messrs. TUCKEY and CO.'s, 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London:—
Stout Welsh Flannel, 5½d., 6½d., 7½d., 8½d., to 1s. per yard.
Stout Dark Wool Tweed, for petticoats, 4½d., to 3½d. per yard.
Grey Wool Duffie, 7½d., ditto 1½ yards wide, 4½d. per yard; yard wide Unbleached Calico, 2 yards wide, 4½d. and 6d. per yard; yard wide ditto, 3d.
800 Pairs stout heavy Blankets, all at 5s. 10½d. per pair.
200 " smaller sizes, 3s. 6d. per pair.
500 " extra large and heavy ditto, 7s. 11d. to 9s. 9d. per pair.
350 " Russia Cotton Sheets, 1s. 6d., 2s., to 2s. 11d. each.
750 Warm Bed Rugs, 1s. 6½d., 2s. 4½d., to 2s. 11d. each.
500 Dark Linsey-woolsey Cloaks, 4s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. each.
300 Plaid Wool Shawls, large sizes, 2s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. each.
500 Dozen Worsteds Stockings, 6s. 6d. to 12s. per dozen.
Men's Guernsey Vests, 17s. 6d. to 20s. per dozen.
In consequence of the existing distress amongst the poorer classes, J. T. and Co. have resolved, for this season, to sell all goods for charitable purposes at the small profit of five per cent., in order to enable ladies to purchase more largely. Samples of the above sent to any part of town or country.
Address J. Tuckey and Co., Household Linen Establishment, 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London. Established 1794.

HANDSOME Furniture Chintzes, 2½d.

and 3½d. per yard.
Magnificent white and coloured ground ditto, 6½d. and 7½d., usually sold at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per yard.
Superior all-white ditto, 1s. 4½d., usually sold at 3s. 6d. per yard.
J. TUCKEY and CO., 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, have purchased 3800 pieces of rich Furniture Chintzes under peculiar circumstances, which they have now for sale at the above low prices. They have also for sale an extensive stock of sheetings, table-linen, Irish linens, blankets, quilts, chintz, &c., at proportionately low prices. Samples sent to any part of town or country, carriage free.—Address J. Tuckey and Co., Household Linen Establishment, 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London.—Established 1794.

MR. and MRS. DOBSON feel grateful to

their Patrons, the Subscribers to the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, whom they beg to thank for the many favours received from different and distant parts of the country. They desire to invite further attention to the two following advertisements, to which may be added:—Ladies' Crinoline open-fronted FULL SKIRTS, one yard long, 5s. 6d. each. The very best Paris wove STAYS, of the celebrated "Werleys" make, 18 inches, 12s. 6d. per pair, advancing 6d. per inch. A large assortment of trimmed Nightcaps, commanding the newest and most elegant shapes. Widows' Dress Caps, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and the very best 1s. 9d. each. Neat Bonnet ditto, from 3s. to 6s. per dozen. Tartan Dress Caps, very choice, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each.
OBSERVE!—Four fashionable Morning Wrappers, fast colours, for Twenty-two Shillings, carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom; and all other goods sent carriage free, exceeding three pounds, to any place of direct communication, by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter and Baby-linen Warehouseman, 127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

LADIES' Fashionable Morning Wrappers,

5s. 6d. each, colours guaranteed; White Sitting-up Dresses, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., &c.; Invalids' Flannel Gowns, with Cape, 9s. 6d. to 21s. each.—JAMES DOBSON solicits attention to a large STOCK of BABY LINEN and OUTFITTING GOODS, of which catalogues will be forwarded UPON RECEIPT OF ONE STAMP. No. 1 describes articles for Infants, with prices specified, including both Scotch and French Robes, from Four Shillings to Ten Guineas each. 2, 3, consist of goods for Children. Observe! Long-cloth Drawers, neatly made, 6s. 6d. per dozen; together with a fashionable variety of Frocks, Pelisses, Mantles, Joan-of-Arc's Bonnets, Hoods, &c. 4, 5, comprise Under-clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, of superior make.
Orders neatly and promptly executed by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter, 127, Borough.
N.B. Ladies writing for Wrappers will please to give an idea of size: say whether black, white, or coloured.

DOBSON'S brief List offers the greatest

advantages to Families about to Emigrate!

s. d.	s. d.
Printed dressing gowns, each 3 10½	Ladies chemises - each 1 2
Ditto, lined throughout - 6 6	or 13s. per doz.
White twilled cambr, muslin 6 6	"Smedley's" and "Warner's"
Checked or fancy ditto - 6 6	patent merino drawers, vests,
Delaines, lined throughout 10 6	and union dresses complete.
Plain flannel, with cape - 8 6	Lamb's wool kneecaps.
Plaid, gala and printed - 14 6	Coloured knitted sponcers from
Ladies long-cloth night 2 6	2s. 9d. each.
dresses, frilled - 1 3	Gents' shirts, 1s. 9d. and 2s.
Jacquets - 1 6	Ditto, linen fronts, 3s. to 5s. 9d.
Ditto frilled - 1 2	Youths' ditto, 2s. to 3s.
Long-cloth drawers - 1 2	Boys' ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
Corded skirts - 0 9	Gents' night shirts, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Long-cloth slips 4 yds round 2 3	Youths' ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.
Infants' Fr. merino cloaks 16 6	Boys' ditto, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.
faired with silk - 4 6	Small drawers, 5s. 9d. the dozen.
Silk braided hoods - 4 6	Medium sizes, 6s. 6d. ditto.
Ditto inferior - 2 6	Full mounds, 5s. 6d. ditto.

Country Shopkeepers who forward One Stamp may procure the Catalogue of Baby Linen, Juvenile Clothing, and Outfitting Goods. Preserve the Address!
127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

GREAT Bargains in Woollen Plaids.—

The new Tweeds, Fancy Dresses, and real Welsh Flannels.—BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, have just completed a very large purchase of the above goods, which they are now submitting at prices considerably lower than it has ever been possible to offer them before. Ladies requiring these articles will do well to inspect this stock.
BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.
Patterns sent postage free.
N.B. Just received, £1800 worth of the choicest Sable and other Furs, at less than half the price of any former season.

ANOTHER Important and Extensive

Consignment of FRENCH MERINOS have just been received by BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, which they are now offering at prices that must command an immediate clearance; for instance:—
375 pieces in all colours, at 2s. 4½d. per yard, usual price, 3s. 9d.
250 " very fine, at 2s. 11d. " " 4s. 6d.
197 " finest imported, 3s. 6d. " " 5s. 9d.
Patterns sent postage free.
Address—BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.

WORTHY of Notice.—Upwards of 2000

pounds' worth of Autumn and Winter Silks have just been purchased, under unusually advantageous circumstances, by BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, consisting of:
Beautiful Striped, Checked, and Glacé Silks, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d.
Elegant Brozaded ditto, in Silk and Satin, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 11d.
Black Satins, Silks, Moires, &c., wonderfully cheap.—Patterns sent postage free.—Address BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.

SHAWLS.—Balmoral and Tweed Scotch

long and square SHAWLS, as worn by her Majesty on her tour through Scotland. Since the Queen's return from Balmoral the above goods are become so fashionable and so much sought after by the aristocracy that they are a great scarcity. The public are respectfully informed that R. HOOPER is the successful purchaser of a large lot of these elegant and beautiful Shawls, at prices that must cause an immediate sale.—Address, HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

MOURNING.—Selling Off, £5000 worth

of PARAMATTAS, Crapes, &c., of the very best make, a manufacturer's bankrupt stock. Four-quarter patent rolled double Crape, 9½d., worth 2s.; six-quarter ditto, the widest width made, beautiful quality, 1s. 11½d., worth 5s.; the richest Black Ducape Broad Silk from 13½d. the yard; Paramattas, French Merinoes, French Twills, Coburgs Orleans, Millinery, Mantles, &c., equally under their real value.
Address, HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

REAL French Merinoes, from 1s. 9d.;

beautiful satin-stripe Alpaca, at 4s. 11½d. the dress; rich coloured glacé and black ducape Silk, at £1. 1s. 9d. the dress; good Welsh Flannel from 9½d.; Horrocks' Long Cloth or Shirting Calico, 12 yards for 2s. 11d.; and prime Irish Linen at 8½d. the yard; elegant Tweed and French Merino Cloaks at 17s. 6d. An early inspection is respectfully solicited, or patterns sent to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage-stamps, by R. HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

STAGG and MANTLE invite public atten-

tion to the following lots of cheap Silks, selected from the stocks of the most eminent manufacturers:—
Fast Black Ducapes, 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 6d. a yard.
Glacé do. and Satinettes, 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 11d.
Undressed Satins, 2s. 8d.; real value, 4s.
A large assortment of fashionable and useful Fancy Silks at a reduction of one-half from the cost.
Rich Damasks, 38s. 6d. the robe; usual price, £3.
Very rich Brocaded do., 47s. 6d.; usually sold at four guineas.
The Ribbon Department needs no comment, having been the wonder of the Metropolis for many years.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

STAGG and MANTLE beg to announce

that their Stock of Shawls, Visites, Mantles, Paletots, &c., is unrivalled in the Metropolis for extent, variety, and cheapness.
The newest shapes in Paletots, 8s. 9d.
Lined with silk, 20s.
A splendid assortment in Silk, Satin, Velvet, and every other fashionable texture.
Very large long Shawls, all wool, 10s. 9d.; usually sold at a guinea.
Finest Saxony Wool Scarfs, four yards long and 2 yards wide, 18s. 9d.; last year's price, two guineas and a half.
A superior stock of well-seasoned Furs.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

STAGG and MANTLE are now selling

real French Merinos at the following low prices:—
All the fashionable colours at 2s. 4½d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 3d. per yard.
The same qualities were actually sold last season at 3s. 11d., 5s. 9d. and 7s. 6d.
Coburg Cloths, &c., in every shade of colour, reduced in the same proportion.
Fast Black ditto, of superior quality, 1s. 6½d.
The great reduction in the prices of Genoa Silk Velvets has induced S. and M. to make large purchases.
The prices vary from 2s. 11d. to 7s. 9d.
Real Value, 3s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.
Several cases of very rich Dress Velvets, at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

T. M. WINTER, Manufacturing Furrier,

34, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S (immediately opposite Everington's), begs to call the attention of Ladies to his large and magnificent stock of well-seasoned Russian Sable and other FURS, which, on inspection, will be found manufactured in a very superior manner, under his own immediate superintendence, and he is determined to offer them to the public at a very small remunerating profit.
Very good real Sable Riding Hoss, 1½ guinea.

NEW Cloak and Mantle Warehouse, 34,

LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S (immediately opposite Everington's).
T. M. WINTER begs respectfully to return his thanks for the extraordinary patronage he has received since opening the above warehouse, and assures those LADIES who may honour his establishment with a visit that they will see a very EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of MANTLES and CLOAKS (the patterns of which he has just received from his agent in PARIS), WELL MADE, of the BEST MATERIALS, and BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED, in accordance with the present fashion, at full ONE-THIRD LESS than the price usually charged.
VELVET, CASHMERE, and other Cloaks, richly embroidered.
ELEGANT TWEED MANTLES, 12s. 6d. each, fully worth one guinea.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, in every shape and size, always in stock.

STAYS—CORSETS—STAYS.

GEORGE ROBERTS

Is selling at his unrivalled Stay Houses, good FRENCH COUTIL AND SATTEEN CORSETS at 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Paris Wove Do., at 7s. 6d. for 19 inches, rising 6d. an inch. Also, the Genuine Original Paris Wove, of which GEORGE ROBERTS is the only importer, and for which he has been so long celebrated, 13s. 6d. for 18 inches, rising 1s. an inch. 5000 Slips of the new Watered Material for winter wear, full size, 7s. 11d. in every colour; also, an endless variety of Children's and Young Ladies' Stays, constructed upon a most simple and easy principle, for growing children. All articles have the price marked in plain figures. Address, which please to copy, to prevent mistake,

183, OXFORD-STREET (near Duke-street); and 4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, six doors from Sloane-street, London.

WEDDINGS.

ONE HUNDRED BRIDE CAKES, HANDSOMELY ORNAMENTED, ALWAYS ON SHOW
AT J. PURSELL'S, 20, LUDGATE-HILL.

Regatta Royal, or Beautiful Ornamented Cake, suitable for centre or side dinner-tables, varying from 4s. and upwards, made by a Swiss. Italian Pastry from 2s. 6d. per box; Swiss Cake at 1s. 4d. per lb.; Madeira, or delicate Ladies' Cakes, Dundee, or After-dinner Cakes, School, or Luncheon Cakes, Dessert Cakes, from 1s. upwards; Ball Suppers and Wedding Breakfasts supplied for any part of England; Mince Pies, Soups, &c.; Mixed Wine Biscuits at 1s. 3d. per lb.; Mixed Ladies' Wine Biscuits, of a delicate description, at 1s. 6d. per lb.; Mixed Almond, or Dessert Biscuits, at 1s. 8d. per lb.; Arrowroot Cakes, for invalids, from 2s. 6d. per box. Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN PURSELL, 20, Ludgate-hill.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS, AT

THOMAS POPPY'S, Victoria House, 285
and 286, HIGH-HOLBORN, LONDON.—5000 Pieces of WOOLLEN PLAIDS, in good bright colours, at 3s. 11d. the Dress. Patterns forwarded if stamps are enclosed.—N.B. Raworth's Crochet Thread.

WEDDING and Winter Bonnets.—

Mrs. CLIFT, of 128, OXFORD-STREET, begs respectfully to solicit the attention of Ladies to her Choice Selection of CHIP and TRANSPARENT BONNETS. Also, every description of Coiffure suitable for Bridal Costume.—Mrs. C. likewise invites an inspection of her Winter Bonnets, which include every variety in Velvet, Terry, and Satin.—A very pretty Velvet Bonnet for One Guinea.
Address, Mrs. CLIFT, 128, OXFORD-STREET (between Holles-street and Regent-street).

£10,000 worth of French Merinos, Silks,

Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Wool Scarfs, Mantles, Wool Tweeds and Plaids, Cashmeres and Fancy Dresses, Welsh Flannels, Hosiery, Furs, &c., just purchased at nearly half-price, and now offering at prices calculated to meet the present economy of the times, at JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Linen Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.

LADIES requiring Evening Dresses would

do well to visit the Dress-room at REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street, a very large quantity of BAREGES and other thin materials having been purchased at the recent Custom-house Sales. They will be sold at little more than half-price. Also, a lot of very rich full-founced Nottingham Lace Dresses, at 25s. 6d., worth two guineas.—Regent-house (Allison's).

A RARE Opportunity presents itself of

purchasing a really handsome and useful EVENING DRESS about HALF-PRICE, a very large quantity of Bareges and other thin materials having been purchased at the recent Custom-house Sales. They may now be seen in the Dress-room, at REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street. Also Nottingham Lace Dresses, full-founced and richly worked, at 25s. 6d., worth two guineas.

SASHES for Evening Dress.—The greatest

possible variety of shade in these fashionable articles may be seen at REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street. A new pattern, extremely rich, manufactured with gold and silver, will be sold at about half the original cost. Also the rich Albanian Sashes, brocaded with gold and silver, and in all colours, are made in Coventry exclusively for this establishment.—Regent-house (Allison's).

AN Elegant Velvet Bonnet for One Guinea;

with Plume, 25s.—Mrs. BARNARD, Court Milliner, 124, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, begs to inform those Ladies and the Public who have hitherto so liberally supported her, that she has now ready a variety of Velvet, Terry, and Satin Bonnets of the newest and most elegant style, suited for the present season; also some very pretty Morning and Evening Caps, from 5s.
N.B. Particular attention is paid to Country orders.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits,

executed in the first style of Fashion at the lowest prices for ready money, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. THE LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

MOURNING.—The Lusitan Cloth, an

article of surpassing beauty, the texture remarkable alike for its softness and durability, is now submitted to the public by R. TURNER, of 16, Ludgate-hill, who is entrusted with the sole agency for its disposal in this country. This singularly beautiful cloth is manufactured from the wool of the sheep of Lusitania, a province in Germany highly distinguished for its woollen manufactures. R. Turner has much satisfaction in being enabled to recommend the Lusitan cloth as an article of mourning not to be equalled by any production of this or any other country.
The CITY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 16, Ludgate-hill.

WARWICK-HOUSE,

142 AND 144, REGENT-STREET.

The Proprietors of this ESTABLISHMENT invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to inspect one of the largest and best collections of Silks, Satins, and Velvets in this country: the long standing and character of the House render any comment unnecessary, as to the quality of the goods, or lowness of price consistent with good articles.
GREAT ATTENTION is paid to the Evening-Dress Department, and a room is fitted up with gas in order that ladies may choose dresses during the day, showing the effect of the colours by night. Many exclusive patterns in Lace Dresses from 15s. to £5 each, and rich rashribbons to match every description of dress. Great novelty will be found in the Mantle, Shawl, and Scarf Department; a resident Agent being kept in Paris, novelties are weekly received.

THE LACE DEPARTMENT contains a great variety of Collars, Caps, Berthes, and Cuffs; also Valenciennes, Mechlin, Honiton, and Buckinghamshire Lace; which, being purchased for cash, can be sold with great advantage to purchasers.
Those Departments which contain goods of the most useful and necessary description, viz., Irish Linens, Flannels, Blankets, and Sheetings, have been greatly augmented, and ladies requiring goods for household or charitable purposes will be charged the wholesale prices.
MERRITT, SIMES, and MERRITT.

BRIDALS and Balls.—The Lace Dresses,

Flounces, Berthes, also Brussels Point Veils, Scarfs, Bridal Squares, Point and Plat Berthes, remaining of DISON'S splendid STOCK, and deserving ladies' early notice. The saving will be one-half in their expenditure. Mothers, you will regret if you fail in securing some of the wondrous bargains in Infants' Robes, Frocks, and Caps. Dison is decidedly retiring from business.—237, Regent-street.

LADIES using Berlin Wool, Fleecy,

Floss, and Purse Silk, Knitting Cotton, Berlin Patterns, Canvas, &c., should make their purchases at BROWNSMITH'S old-established WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BERLIN WOOL AND WORSTED WAREHOUSE, 9, LISLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE, where they can select from a large and choice Stock of all kinds of Wools of very superior quality and brightness of colours, at prices much lower than at the retail fancy shops. COTTON WOOL for Jewellers, &c.—Country orders punctually attended to.

J. HUNT and CO'S Improved India

COTTON LONG CLOTH, manufactured and sold exclusively by themselves. This Cloth is made of the finest India Cotton, and bleached by a new process, previous to being spun into yarn. It is perfectly free from dress. Superior in every respect to any make ever introduced, Horrocks' not excepted, and a comparison will prove that it is fully 20 per cent. cheaper. Here will be found quality and cheapness combined. Patterns sent, post-free, on application, to any part of the kingdom. Each piece is stamped "John Hunt and Co.," and sold Wholesale and Retail, at their Warehouses, 51, 52½, and 53, Edgware-road, London; and 18, Old Steine, Brighton.

LADIES, Buy Your Morning Wrappers

AND DRESSING-GOWNS AT THE CHEAPEST HOUSE, IN LONDON, C. WILEY'S Baby-Linen, Juvenile Clothing, and Ladies' General Outfitting Warehouse, 206, OXFORD-STREET, between Orchard-street and Portman-street, where an extensive assortment is always ready for inspection.

Print gowns, warranted to	s. d.	Plain flannel, from	s. d.
wash, from	5 6	Printed ditto, from	10 6
Ditto, lined throughout, from	8 6	De laines, lined throughout,	21 0
White twill'd cambrie, from	10 6	from	12 6
Checked muslin gowns, from	9 6		

Every description of Merino Under-clothing. Great bargains in Wool, Flaid, and Tweed Pelisses, from 14s. 6d. French Merino Frocks and Pelisses in great variety.

Country orders executed upon a reference in Town for ready money.

SOILED Linens.—Manufacturers' Sample

PIECES, soiled by showing to the Trade.—£4000 worth of SOILED LINENS, from the Linen-hall, in Dublin, have been bought in one lot by BROOKS and CO., in the Borough. These linens, from which extensive orders have been taken, are the best, being the specimen-cloths of such well-known makers as Bennet, Knox, Beverage, &c., and are now to be sold at half the prices of the same goods when clean.

Irish linens, 26 yards for 12s. 6d.; superior Irish linen, 26 yards for 21s.; finest Coleraines, 26 yards for 25s., positively worth 1s. 9d. per yard when clean; damask table-cloths, two yards square, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., those at 4s. 9d. being double damask three yards long; rich damasks, 6s. 6d. each; three yards long double damask, 14s. each; five yards long damask, 12s. each; five yards splendid damask, fit for the table of the nobility, 21s. each; table-napkins, from 2s. 6d. the dozen, those at 10s. 6d. the dozen being nearly yard square.

There are also about 2000 single pairs of fine linen sheets, from two to three yards wide, from 4s. 6d. to 15s. the pair, those at 15s. the pair being three yards wide and seven yards long; also dusters, diapers, towellings, &c., all subject to the same reduction. The above linens are only slightly soiled, and uninjured for wear; this being the third year that Brooks and Co. have purchased these samples. Early application should be made, as numerous inquiries have been made by former purchasers as to the next sale of these goods.

Thomas Brooks and Co., 105 and 106, High-street, Borough, one door from King-street, and three minutes' walk from the London-bridge Railway Terminus.—N.B. Samples sent to any part of town, or into the country if written to.

IMPORTANT to Ladies and Gentlemen.—

A. BOURA, French Dyer and Scourer (de Paris), 31, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, London, the original importer and improver of the process for Cleaning, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has imported and improved a new process, by Poplin, Merino, Mousseline de Laine, and Châlis Dresses, without Unglues, Parasol, Shawl, Merino, Cachemire, Embroidery, Blonde, Gauze, surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.—N.B. By Merinoes dyed fast colour, without shrinking, to look equal to new. Spots of Grease, Oil, Wax, &c., taken out of any article of Silk, Satin, Poplin, Velvet, and every other material, without cleaning the whole.

CHUBBS' Locks, Fireproof Safes, and Cash

BOXES.—CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting-house doors, are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES, BOOK-CASES, CHESTS, &c., made entirely of strong wrought iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c., in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH AND DEED BOXES, fitted with the Detector Locks. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

CARPETS.—Splendid Designs in Tapestry,

at 3s. 9d. and 4s.; best Brussels, 3s. 4d. per yard; well-seasoned Floor-cloth, 2s. 6d. per square yard; and yard-wide French Chintzes, at 1s. 4d. per yard.

LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING have removed their Establishment from the City to No. 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place (opposite to Howell and James's). They are disposing of several thousand yards at the above low prices, and every other description of Carpeting equally reasonable. Turkey Carpets, Damask for Curtains, &c.

ATKINSON and CO., Carpet Manufac-

TURERS, CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, Westminister-bridge-road, Lambeth, London.—Parties requiring and 75, Westminister-bridge-road, Lambeth, London.—Parties requiring Carpets, Cabinet Furniture, Bedding, or any other description of Furnishing Requisites, and who may not be aware of the advantages presented by this Establishment, are requested, previously to deciding elsewhere, to inspect Messrs. Atkinson and Co.'s magnificent stock, which where, to extent, variety, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed, nor even equalled, throughout the kingdom. Purchasers at this Establishment have the advantage of selecting from a warranted stock, from a house in the first respectability, and at a saving of from 30 to 40 per cent. in price. Every article is made in the best manner, of well-seasoned materials, and by experienced workmen, employed exclusively by this Establishment.

T. and J. VENABLES, having completed

their extensive alterations by the addition of a Carpet Room, are now prepared to submit to public inspection an entire new Stock of Tapestry, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Dutch, Kidderminster, and Stair Carpets, at very reduced prices.

Velvet Pile, 5s., usually sold at 7s. 6d.	
Tapestry 3s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Brussels, commencing at	2s. 4d.

Table-covers, Rugs, and Oil Cloths in every variety. Watered and Damask Moreens, from 6½d. a yard. Several bales of Witney Blankets, 20 per cent. cheaper than last season, in consequence of the fall in the price of wool. Quilts and Counterpanes in every variety.

103 and 105, High-street, Whitechapel, corner of Commercial-street.

COUNTRY PERSONS VISITING THE METROPOLIS WILL DO

WELL TO CALL AT

JOHN MAPLE'S General Furnishing

ESTABLISHMENT, and inspect his immense and well-selected STOCK OF DRAPERY, CARPETS, FURNITURE, and BEDDING.

Since his extensive alterations he has increased his stock fourfold, and can confidently assert that no house can offer a better choice of goods, at lower prices.

Brussels Carpets, last year's Patterns	from 0 2 6
The Newest Designs	0 3 6
Patent Tapestry Carpets	0 3 6
Washing Damasks	(usual price, 1s.) 0 10 6
Indian Damasks, for Drawing-room Curtains	0 1 3
Mohair Damasks	0 2 3
Rich Silk Tabourets	1 14 0
Mahogany Four-post Bedsteads	2 15 0
Handsome ditto, with Cornice Rings, complete	0 18 0
Easy Chairs, in Leather	

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOILET AND CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Handsome Gilt Chimney-glass, with Carved Frame, plate 41

in. by 30 in. 3 18 6

Handsome ditto, with very rich Carved Frame, plate 40 in.

by 50 in. 8 0 0

Every article requisite for furnishing any class of House equally cheap.

Note well the address—John Maple, 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, corner of Tottenham-place, ten doors from the New-road.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La Motte's

NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

HOUSEHOLD Fuel (Warlich's Patents).

The Patent Fuel Company call the attention of the public to the decided superiority of this fuel over coals in regard to heat, cleanliness, and economy. It is manufactured of the best coals, and is conveniently made up in blocks, of which 158 of the large, or 230 of the small, size are equal in point of consumption to 14 tons of coal. The present price for the 158 large or 230 small blocks is 26s., delivered within four miles of the Depot, Shot Tower-wharf, Lambeth; or the Company's Works, Deptford. Early orders are requested, as the demand in the winter season exceeds the supply. Orders to be sent to the

Company's Offices, 15, St. Mary-axe; or to the Agent, at the Depot.

HOUSEHOLD FUEL.—As fuel of a very inferior description is sold in London by various parties, the Patent Fuel Company (Warlich's Patent) hereby respectfully inform the public that the only certain method of obtaining their much-admired HOUSEHOLD FUEL is to order it direct from the Company, either at the Offices, 15, St. Mary-axe, or of Mr. Walstab, at the Depot, Shot Tower-wharf, Lambeth.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS DE MATYOS, Secretary.

Inconnection with the Smithfield Club Cattle-show, we were favoured with a private view of a very clever painting by James Ward, Esq., R.A. It will be exhibited during the cattle-show, and no doubt will be visited by thousands. Mr. Ward is quite a veteran in art, being now in his 80th year; his cattle-pieces, in particular, have been long and justly celebrated. His skill and knowledge of such subjects obtained the patronage of George the Third and the distinguished noblemen who had the honour of founding this useful society, and by them he was commissioned to make paintings of the various specimens of the different breeds in England and Scotland. This sort of practice gave him great facility and power of execution; and at the suggestion of Sir B. West, the then president of the Royal Academy, he commenced painting this picture, the cattle in which are all the size of life. No doubt the idea of the subject is taken from the celebrated picture known as "Paul Potter's Bull," a large etching of this is also exhibited in the same room, and the public can judge for themselves as to the respective merits of the two compositions. The drawing of Paul Potter is extremely defective, and yet it has got a

European reputation, and is valued, if we mistake not, at £10,000! while here is a picture infinitely superior, by an English artist, which has never as yet found a purchaser! If our National Gallery were what it ought to be, the country would possess this picture, and we have no doubt it will do so sooner or later; but it should be effected in the artist's lifetime, and would only be doing honour where honour is due. The picture has been exhibited in America, and, we understand, it will be shortly engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. Ward, jun., the celebrated engraver.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HE letter of Prince Napoleon has not done him the injury alleged; on the contrary, all people of sense see in it that exercise of a wise judgment which so distinguishes him from the common herd of politicians. It runs thus, and is addressed to the editor of the *Univers* :—

"Paris, Dec. 2, 1848.

"Mr. Editor,—Having learned that people have remarked on my having abstained in the vote relative to the expedition to Civita Vecchia, I believe it to be my duty to declare that, at the same time that I am determined to support all the measures which may be required to guarantee efficaciously the liberty and authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, I was not able to support with my vote a military demonstration, which appeared to me to be dangerous even to the sacred rights which it was intended to protect, and of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe.

"Receive, sir, the assurance, &c.,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Of course this is gall and wormwood to the Cavaignac clique, because it condemns in the fewest words their insane measures; but it has raised him immeasurably with his party. Nor is it at all favourable to the detractors of his adversaries that, at the election for a representative in the Assembly which took place at Ajaccio on the 26th ultimo, Prince Louis Napoleon obtained 1942 votes out of 2107, and that he was also elected President of the Council-General of Corsica! The Prince, depend upon it, is the "man and the hour."

Rome must be in a horrid state. A letter from that city communicates the fact that there is a regular organized band of assassins appertaining to the Democratic Association! On the 15th, when poor Rossi was murdered, almost the whole band, one hundred in number, had taken their stand on the stairs, on either side, and every eighth ruffian was provided with a stiletto, to make sure of their victim. Though the assassin is well known, the police dare not attempt an arrest. General Zucchi was to have been the second victim; but, being superseded as War Minister, he may not feel disposed to return from Bologna, where he showed so much tact and vigour in repressing the republican insurrection. Several Sicilians are among the "Assassins' Club," and the feeling of horror being general with all respectable Romans at the recent crime and the threats of this band of wretches, they pretend it is a Sicilian who committed the murder.

I am sorry to say there appears to be more disposition to renew former *émeutes*. Very dangerous-looking *attroupements* have been collected throughout on the Place de la Concorde, the Rue Royale, the Place Vendôme, and on the Boulevard, near the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères. Being repeatedly dispersed by the police, these crowds assembled again and again. Yet financial affairs are decidedly better.

The weekly balance-sheet of the Bank of France exhibits a great improvement. The amount of issues has increased by eight millions; the Treasury balance has augmented 3½ millions, standing now at 23½ millions; the stock of bullion has improved by four millions; the overdue bills amount to only 95,000*fr.*; the discounts are increased six millions—this increase having taken place in the departments, the amount in Paris remaining the same.

So the Pope is at Malta, though for reasons best known to the *Bourse*, the fact was denied here most positively. We have still to see mighty changes in Europe, in spite of the monstrous ones that have already transpired. Alas! when shall we be at rest? When will Art and Literature resume their empire? When, in short, shall we find time to be happy! For the only instance lately of a little something of that kind we must go fairly out of Paris to Cherbourg: there the 1st Legion of the Paris National Guard arrived last Saturday. On Sunday morning they assembled on the Place d'Armes, where they were reviewed by the authorities. About one o'clock all the worthy Cherbourgeois started to assist at the fraternal banquet offered to their Parisian brothers; it took place in the Salle des Gabarits, in the dockyard; covers were laid for 3300 people. The bands belonging to the garrison played national airs, and speeches were made; but, of course, were very properly not heard. The banquet lasted two hours, and went off in the most perfect order. Coffee followed; and a collection was made by a number of ladies—always foremost in any good work.

Before closing this social despatch, I have to say that the Pope (who ought to have confided his personal safety to the *Trasteverini*), by the latest accounts, is really at Gaëta, and a guest of the King of Naples. Cavaignac will not thank his Holiness for this preference!

Yours, B.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord and Lady John Russell, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, and Colonel Bouverie, attended divine service at Whippingham Church on SUNDAY morning.

Lord and Lady John Russell left Osborne on TUESDAY forenoon for Southampton, in her Majesty's yacht the *Fairy*. Lord George Lennox arrived in the afternoon.

At Brighton their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, accompanied by Baroness Bose and Baron Knesbeck, attended divine worship on SUNDAY morning at St. Andrew's Chapel, Hove.

At the close of last week her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a *soirée dansante* to a select circle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit last week to the Blind School. At her Royal Highness's request, Mr. Moon, the master, examined the children, and explained the system adopted for their instruction. Her Royal Highness exhibited great interest for all that she saw, and remarked to Mr. Moon, with deep feeling, "My poor dear sister and father were both blind, a circumstance that makes me feel the more interest in your excellent charity." She then examined the children on a raised map, and one of them traced on it the course of a vessel from Vienna to St. Petersburg by the Danube and the Black Sea. On leaving, her Royal Highness expressed the high satisfaction and gratification which her visit had given her.

The Duke of Wellington and Sir Frederick Trench attended the early service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland has returned to Sion-house from Dover for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton, who have been on a tour of visits to Sir David Hunter Blair, at Blairquhan, the Hon. F. Macadam Cathcart, at Berbeth, and the Marquis of Ailsa, at Culzean Castle, returned on Monday to Eglinton Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived in Portland-place from Knowsley.

The Earl Grey had a dinner party at the close of last week at his residence in Belgrave-square. The company included the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wilson, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Mr. and Mrs. William Grey, Captain Moody, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. Brand, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Elliott.

The mortal remains of the late Duchess of Manchester have been interred in the family mausoleum at Kimbolton.

The Marquis of Douro left Belgrave-street on Tuesday for Strathfieldsaye. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the marchioness, arrived at the same seat on Monday evening from town.

The Duke of Rutland has left town for his seat, Stanton Woodhouse, Derbyshire, whence his grace shortly proceeds to Belvoir Castle.

The Earl of Liverpool has gone to Buxted-park, near East Grinstead, for the winter.

On Tuesday, at five o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, accompanied by their suite, arrived at Kingstown from Holyhead by her Majesty's steamer *Banshee*.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—The case of "Her Majesty's Attorney-General v. William Strange, Jasper Tomsett Judge, and Jasper Augustus Frederick Judge," and also that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert against the same defendants, have been appointed to come on for argument in Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce's court, Lincoln's-inn, this morning, at the opening of the court at ten o'clock. The counsel on the part of the complainants are the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. James. Mr. Russell, Mr. Warren, and Mr. J. Sidney Smith have been retained on the part of the defendants. From the great number of affidavits which have been put upon the file of the court by the complainants, and the voluminous nature of the answer to the information and bill which has been filed on the part of the defendants, the arguments and speeches of counsel are considered likely to occupy the court the greater part of the day. This case, from its extreme novelty and the many nice legal points which are involved, excites the greatest interest, not only in legal circles but throughout the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The lady should bear in mind that she is still the wife of her husband, until the marriage be legally annulled by divorce. We should not like to recommend changes suggested, which, after all, may prove to be utterly useless. The separations of married persons are, in the majority of instances, only affairs of temporary duration; and so it may happen in the case of our correspondent. An answer to the other inquiry shall be given next week.

A. Z.—Spirits of turpentine is the only effectual remedy. Touch the velvet as lightly as possible.

the pile as little as can be helped. The pile may be raised by holding a hot iron over the part at a little distance from the velvet, first damping the latter slightly.

E. M. G.—It is not the custom for ladies to rise on occasions such as that alluded to. We are not aware that there is anything injurious in the article named.

ELEANORA A. MOUNTFORD.—In answer to the questions forwarded we beg to state that no doubt "Horty's Dactylion," and also, we may mention, "Martin's Chirogymnate," possess some power of strengthening the fingers; but, were we to advise, we should say, spend the one hour a day in the careful practice of Kalkbrenner's studio. Do this, and a very few months will not only bring back whatever execution may have been lost, but will add a great deal to that which was ever before possessed. The two books will cost a guinea; a cheaper and more efficacious mode of attaining the end desired than by attempting to purchase a royal road to perfection.

LADY DIANA.—Autographs may often be obtained at the fancy bazaars held for charitable purposes. We do not at present know of any shop where they can be purchased.

AUGUSTA.—There are no establishments of the kind alluded to for Protestants, but for persons professing the Catholic religion there are several; for example, there is a convent at Hammersmith, and another near Liverpool, besides others in different places. That near Liverpool is, we believe, a Jesuits' College.

C. H. W. (A Constant Reader and Subscriber).—We have obtained the following recipe for cleaning dog-skin gloves:—Wet some pipe-clay till it presents the appearance of very thick paste or dough. Lay it on the gloves, hang them up, and when they are thoroughly dry beat and brush off the pipe-clay. If this method be effectual for cleaning dog-skin gloves, it will probably be found to be equally so for cleaning white buckskin. The only article we have ever heard of for cleaning white boot-tops is a deadly poison, and, therefore, we will not recommend it to be used. We think the best method is to send these articles out to be cleaned; for not only is the process very troublesome, but they are not likely to be so well done as by those who make it their business.

Q. M. R.—Nine Scotch peers having voted for the union of Scotland with England is, we believe, the reason why the Nine of Diamonds is called "The Curse of Scotland." Though in Scotland all hostility to the union has long since died away, at the time of the passing of the act the Scottish people raised a great clamour against it.

Cathleen, A. D., M. S. H., Constanza, A Constant Reader, and A. H., next week.

VESTA.—Only by advertising in the *Times*, or an application to some of the numerous agents whose names are given in "The Post-office Directory."

NORNA will do well to apply to the Editor of the *United Service Gazette*.

UNE FIANCEE should apply to the Surrogate, who will at once procure the Document, and thus save much time and trouble.

MOLLY CAREW has addressed her letter wrongly. She should apply to each department of the paper for the information required—each being perfectly distinct.

S. A. D.—All the numbers can be had except 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, and 53. Many thanks for the MS. article.

RECEIVED.—W. P., König, E. E., A Lover of Keats, J. K. N., De Ruiter, Fingal, Laura, Z. N., Cobweb, Adèle, Cora, I. O., à Jamais, Lesbia, R. S. T., Adelia.

MEDICAL.

MARY JANE.—Try cayenne lozenges. We can assure you the simple gargle recommended in our last is a most efficacious remedy in cases of sore throat, marked by relaxation of the uvula and the neighbouring parts. The last line of the answer referred to were, by accident, misplaced, and ought not to have connected with it at all. The application consists in simply gargling the throat inside.

VESTA.—Leave the superfluous hairs alone if you are wise. The other symptoms complained of are more serious. Mix half an ounce of the carbonate of iron in a quarter of a pound of treacle or honey, and take a teaspoonful every other morning for a week. Write and report progress.

A GRATEFUL GIRL.—Early rising will be found useful, especially if, after a little food, a short walk is taken before breakfast. Drink no malt liquors, and let your diet be plain, but good. Animal food should be partaken of, both at breakfast and dinner, but neither at lunch nor supper. Diet and exercise, and mental culture, will alone remedy the nervous symptoms you complain of.

PRO BONO PUBLICO is thanked; but the common citron ointment, sold by all chemists, is a better form of the remedy suggested for the cure of chilblains. We, however, add our correspondent's mode of application:—"Rub the ointment on the part affected if it is not burst; but if the skin be broken apply the ointment on lint, which may be kept to the place by a plaister of healing diachylon."

D. N.—Small doses of Plummer's pill, one grain a night for a short time, and a large cupful of sarsaparilla decoction every morning, would probably benefit you. A sojourn at Bath is also recommended. Curable, of course, unless the constitution is very bad.

MARY BELLE.—Eat no suppers, and take a cup of cold chamomile-tea, fasting, every morning for a week or so. For your other little complaint the tweezers are the only certain cure.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Cease syringing the ear, and try the small doses of quinine, as before recommended. The pills may be broken into a powder and mixed with jam, or other agreeable vehicle. If the noise in the ears continues after a fortnight's course of the medicine prescribed, write again.

M. C. F.—The tweezers, after enlarging the little black specks with a needle.

ALPHA.—We sympathize with the party suffering from the very serious disease which is evidently present; but we do not recommend that no advice be followed but that given by competent medical men. In some diseases of the part alluded to, cod-liver oil is very useful; but we fear it would be of no avail under the circumstances mentioned.

HERBERT.—Let your bed or couch be always so arranged that your recumbent posture should be at a considerable angle; that is, your head considerably higher than your feet.

THE LADY'S ALBUM.

One of the most attractive publications of the day—most highly embellished with ILLUSTRATIONS of the Work Table, WORK, and OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the Work Table, and with an explanatory text of great and varied utility—is now in active preparation. In order to secure copies, orders should be immediately given to Messrs. Grant and Griffiths, St. Paul's-churchyard. Price 5s.

N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to have their contributions kept, should keep copies of them.

Our subscribers and the trade are informed that Covers, handsomely ornamented, may be had at the Office, 291, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—December.

10 S	2 Sund. in Advent	Isaiah 5—Acts	10 Isaiah 24—James 3
11 M	...	35—...	11 ... 36—...
12 T	...	37—...	12 ... 38—...
13 W	Lucy, V. and M.	39—...	13 ... 40—1 Pet. 1
14 T	Venus sets 6.32 a.	41—...	14 ... 42—...
15 F	...	43—...	15 ... 44—...
16 S	O Sapietia,	45—...	16 ... 46—...

FULL MOON, 10th, 11 h. 44 m. morn.—SUN rises at 7h. 58 m., and sets at 3h. 49 m.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
PICTORIAL TIMES.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

The liberal and distinguished patronage which has been extended to this highly-popular journal has determined the Proprietors to SPARE NO EXPENSE, and to use the most energetic means to render it unequalled as a useful and attractive

FAMILY NEWSPAPER;

and they have, therefore, made arrangements for its

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

which will take place from the First of January proximo. Among other novelties, the Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing that they purpose giving, in a series of illustrations, a faithful copy of the

CELEBRATED BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

made expressly for the paper. This, the most ancient piece of needlework in the world, was executed by QUEEN MATILDA and the Ladies of her Court. It contains the only existing contemporary pictorial delineation of that important portion of our history, commencing with the mission of HAROLD by Edward the Conqueror to WILLIAM OF NORMANDY, and ending with the invasion of that conqueror, and the death of his rival at the BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

The interest connected with this curious document is of the most intense kind, not merely NATIONAL, but European. Nay, of such importance was it esteemed by NAPOLEON, that when he contemplated the invasion of England, he ordered this roll of TAPESTRY to be publicly exhibited, to inspire his soldiers with additional confidence.

It is curious, too, that what seems so frail and liable to destruction, should have been so long preserved; affording us an evidence of the great skill of ladies in the use of the needle nearly ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO—an example of industry never surpassed, an unrivalled monument of FEMALE TALENT, as well as of female affection, in thus transmitting to posterity the record of a husband's fame.

Another new feature will be the

MONTHLY BOUQUET,

combining a careful PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION, with an accurate BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION of the most interesting flowers of each month; not only gratifying the eye, but at the same time affording valuable information on a subject particularly interesting to ladies.

The improved appearance of the paper will give additional effect to the

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

with which it is embellished, and their preservation will be ensured by the greater facility of the FOLDING.

Orders should be immediately given for the commencement of the New Volume to any Bookseller or Newsmen, the subscription for which is, for the year, 26s.; for the half year, 13s.; for the quarter, 6s. 6d.

If orders be sent to the office, they should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Mr. Charles Provart.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

SUFFOCATION AT SEA.

ONE of the most awful catastrophes that ever horrified public sympathies, and which has resulted in the sacrifice of SEVENTY-FOUR LIVES, occurred last week on board an Irish steam-packet, and appeals in most lamentable accents to the justice of public opinion to reprobate the terrible indifference to human life displayed by those entrusted with its preservation.

On Friday, the 1st of December, the London-derry left Sligo for Liverpool, having on board 174 steerage passengers. The wind getting high, the passengers were put into the fore-castle, and the passage-way shut up. The hatches being closed, a tarpaulin was thrown over them, and owing to the insufficient space and ventilation of the fore-castle, a vast number were quickly suffocated, whilst others became insane and tore each other's flesh and clothes. Finally, the dead being counted, there were found seventy-four corpses.

A few months ago we repeatedly complained of the overcrowding of our river steam-boats, which, during the fine weather, were loaded with passengers to that extent that escape became mira-

culous. But, at all events, had the Fire King, or any other pleasure-boat, turned over, some chance would have been left; or, assuredly, Death would have presented himself with horrors not aggravated as in this case of the Londonderry. But let any one who has been driven by a shower of rain into the cabin of a Greenwich steam-boat—where there was no great crowd, no hatches closed, nor tarpaulin superadded to render the assurance of fatality doubly sure—recollect how painful was the delay, how close and disagreeable the atmosphere, and how much preferable he found it, after two minutes' experiment, to take the certainty of a thorough wetting on deck, with the probability of Dover's powder and black draught the next morning. But, this retrospect completed, let him fancy himself shut up in the close fore-castle of a steam-packet, with one hundred and seventy-four others, packed tight together, and hermetically sealed down! Who could wonder if, after several hours of such duration, he and his co-passengers should be found, as the living freight of the Londonderry have been described, lying "like merchandise packed up in sacks, in course of transit—some of them lying on each other FOUR IN DEPTH—men, women, and children"?

Is it not infamous that poverty should be thus insulted and condemned to death; that, while the worst part of the ship is assigned to the poor passenger, a greedy and avaricious proprietary should receive such numbers on board as to make them in fact the most profitable part of their cargo; and that, after all, this great mass should be so little considered as to be penned up in a cabin of dimensions not sufficient for one-fourth of their number, nor be allowed the privilege of exposure, as "deck passengers," to the comparative mercy of the storm? Whichever way we view the matter, the owners of the Londonderry have stained themselves with indelible disgrace. They have admitted on board their packet more passengers than she could carry, without lumbering her navigation or killing half her freight.

Of the captain and the crew, all of whom, with their chief, remain in custody, it would be prematurely just—viewing justice in the light of vengeance—were we to speak here. They have to answer to law for their misdeeds; and, as far as the evidence has gone, their answer had better be silence. But we do trust that no captain, and no pack of sailors, will ever again find it in their power to achieve a sacrifice of life so fearful, through brutal ignorance, aided by brutal indifference.

IBRAHIM PASHA.

(For Illustration see page 476.)

The intelligence from Alexandria is to the effect that his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 10th ult. Abbas Pasha, his nephew, succeeds him in the pashalic of this country, according to the firman granted by the Sultan in June, 1841, at the close of the Syrian war, by which the succession to the government of Egypt is to descend in a direct line in Mehemet Ali's male posterity, from the elder to the elder among his sons and grandsons.

Ibrahim Pasha, Mehemet Ali's son, was born at Cavalla, in Roumelia, in 1789, and was thus of the age of fifty-nine years at his death. In consequence of Mehemet Ali's incapacity, from dotage, to govern the country, Ibrahim was nominated by the Sultan Viceroy in his stead on the 1st of September last, and therefore held power in Egypt only during the brief space of two months and ten days.

For many years Ibrahim suffered acutely from a complication of complaints, brought on principally by excesses committed during his youth, and in 1846 he went to Europe for the purpose of consulting the most eminent physicians there, and on that occasion he also visited England; but the only result was a temporary relief to his sufferings, for he continued to be more or less disordered, and he finally sank under the combined effects of bronchitis and an abscess in his lungs.

At the age of seventeen Ibrahim joined his father's army, in which he soon attained a prominent position; and in 1816 he was sent to Arabia against the Wahabees—a heretical sect of the Mohammedan religion, whom he subdued after a harassing war of three years. He wrested the holy towns of Mecca and Medina from their hands, and re-established the regular course of the caravans. On the 11th of December, 1819, he was received in great triumph in Cairo, on his return from his victories, and the Sublime Porte gave him on that occasion the high title of Pasha of the Holy Cities.

In the year 1824, when Mehemet Ali was commanded by the Sultan to assist in quelling the insurrection in Greece, Ibrahim Pasha took command of the expedition, and sailed from Alexandria for the Morea with a fleet consisting of 163 sail, 16,000 infantry, 700 horses, and four regiments of artillery. At the battle of Navarino, on the 20th of October, 1827, the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were completely annihilated, and only a very small portion of the troops returned to their country.

During the whole time that he was in the Morea, Ibrahim committed great excesses and cruelties.

In 1831, Mehemet Ali's ambition led him to the

conquest of Syria, and he sent Ibrahim into that country with an army of 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery. In this expedition, Ibrahim, with the assistance of Soliman Pasha, a Frenchman, named Colonel Selles, displayed much military talent; Gaza, Jaffa, and Caiffa soon fell into his hands; and Acre, which had resisted Napoleon, opened its gates to him on the 27th of May, 1832, after a siege of six months. The Sultan sent strong reinforcements of troops against Ibrahim Pasha, but the Pasha invariably overcame them, and on the 22nd of December, 1832, he destroyed at Koniah, with 30,000 men, a fresh Turkish army of 60,000 troops, commanded by Reschid Pasha, who was made prisoner.

The victory of Koniah opened the way to Constantinople, and Ibrahim had already advanced as far as Kutayah, about 150 miles from the capital, when the Sultan called to his aid an army of 20,000 Russian troops, who marched to Constantinople. Ibrahim's conquests were, therefore, confined to Syria, of which he kept possession until 1839, and where he established his father's rule with singular success, and organized that country in a very admirable manner. In 1839 the Sublime Porte attempted to regain possession of Syria, and sent against Ibrahim a strong army, which was, however, quite discomfited by the Egyptian troops, at the battle of Nezib, on the 24th of June of that year.

Ibrahim Pasha at this period had a second opportunity of marching to Constantinople; but the European powers interfered a second time, and stopped his progress.

The four powers of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia then combined to restore Syria to the Sublime Porte; a fleet was sent to occupy the towns on the coast; Ibrahim resisted, but the bombardment and occupation of the fortress of Acre on the 3rd of November, 1839, in the very short space of four hours, soon convinced Ibrahim Pasha and his father that their best policy was to submit to the decrees of the four powers, and obtain the best terms they could from the Sultan.

After the evacuation of Syria, Ibrahim led a very quiet and retired life; he devoted his whole attention to agriculture, and introduced many improvements in the cultivation of the land. He always showed the greatest respect for his father, and though enjoying the high titles of Vizier and Governor of Mecca, and covered with military glory, he always kissed Mehemet Ali's hands in token of submission, and never seated himself or smoked in his presence without leave.

Ibrahim Pasha had not the pleasing manners nor the politeness which so highly distinguished his father; he was naturally serious, his voice was strong, and he was remarkable for his forced laugh; he never liked display, and was of a penurious and selfish disposition. His education was similar to what is generally given to Oriental princes; he spoke Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, which he also wrote with facility, and he employed several hours of the day in reading books on history, of which he was very fond; he knew no European language, but he regularly had the newspapers translated to him.

Ibrahim Pasha has left only three sons living—Ahmed Bey, born in 1825; Ishmael Bey, born in 1830—both pursuing their studies in Paris; and Mustapha Bey, born in 1832, at present at Cairo.

Ibrahim Pasha was buried with military honours, but with little ceremony, on the day of his death, in Mehemet Ali's tomb in the vicinity of Cairo. Selim Pasha has gone to the Upper Country to see that order and tranquillity are maintained there, and, during the temporary absence of Abbas, Said Pasha assumed the authority in Cairo.

Abbas Pasha, who succeeds Ibrahim in the government of the country, was born in Arabia in 1813. He is the son of Tousseon Pasha, Mehemet Ali's second son, who died of the plague in the year 1816, and his right to the succession arises from his being at present the eldest living male member of Mehemet Ali's family.

Abbas Pasha has hitherto led a very quiet life, and has been for many years Governor of Cairo. He has had, from his own option, little intercourse with the Europeans; he is a strict Mahomedan, and on this account the natives are glad of his accession.

Abbas Pasha is well versed in Oriental literature; he has a thorough knowledge of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages, and he occupies much of his time in reading and writing.

Abbas Pasha accompanied Ibrahim in his military expedition to the Morea in 1824, and was also for some time in Syria during the war; but on both occasions Ibrahim kept his nephew entirely in the background, so that he has seen very little of military service.

In the middle of last month Abbas Pasha, anxious to get out of the way of Ibrahim, who had been interfering in his private affairs, went to Mecca. On the death of the latter a messenger was despatched after his Highness, and Captain Frushard, of the Hon. East India Company's steamer Feroze, offered to convey the messenger to Jedda and bring back the new Viceroy, whose arrival at Suez is now hourly expected, and his Highness will have to proceed to Constantinople to be formally invested by the Sultan with the pashalic of Egypt.

It is expected that the new Viceroy will be favourably inclined towards the English, in consequence of the courtesy shown to him at the outset of his new career by Captain Frushard, for whom, and the officers of his steamer, handsome presents, consisting of swords, mouthpieces, and snuff-boxes, have already been despatched from Cairo to Suez.

By way of ILLUSTRATION we are enabled to present to our readers an accurate likeness of the late Egyptian Potentate.



THE FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES, NEWINGTON-BUTTS.

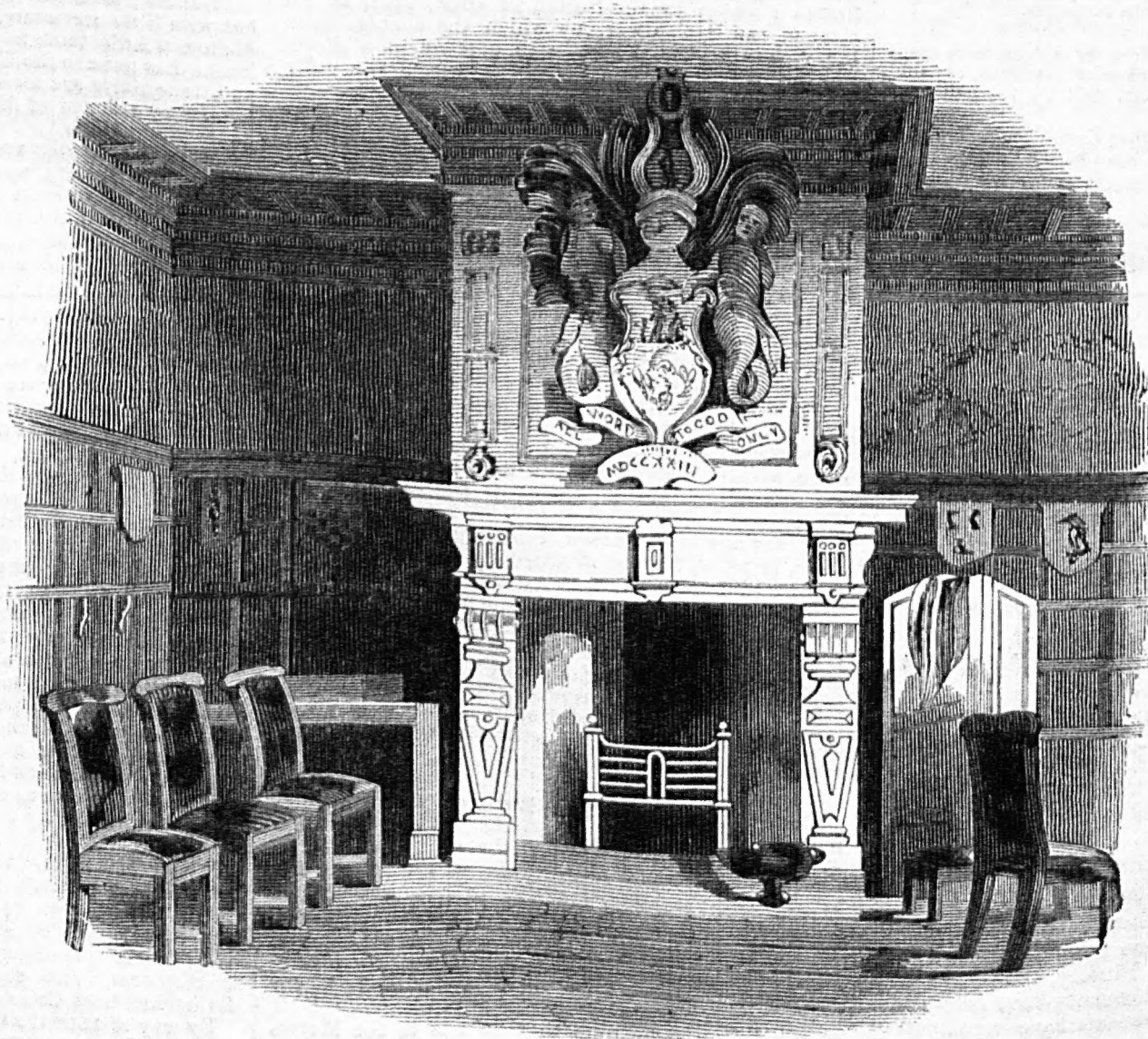
FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES.

There is no nation which boasts so many charitable institutions as England. Go where we will, throughout the length and breadth of the island, we find in almost every parish, colleges, hospitals, or almshouses for the reception of the sick and the poor. Of these the greater number have been built and endowed by merchants; and, as might be expected, among these the merchants of London predominate. It is by no means unusual to find in some remote spot a range of buildings, neat and in good repair, each with its little plot of garden-ground, either in front or behind, while a stone let into the centre cottage bears an inscription that they were erected and endowed by some one who, but for this disposal of a part of his wealth, would have been forgotten, but who, as the memorial tells us, was once a citizen and fishmonger, or otherwise, as the case may be. And it is a subject full of pleasing thought that a portion of the riches honourably earned by commerce should be set aside, as far as the testator could do so, for ever, to relieve the wants and miseries of those who would exist long after he himself had ceased to be. We were led to these reflections by knowing that some almshouses belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, at Newington-butts, were about to be pulled down, and new ones in their room built at Wandsworth. We give in our illustrations views of the outside and of the inside of the hall, while an account of the buildings themselves, and their purposes, prefaced by a short history of the company to which they belong, will not be without its interest. The general population of towns and cities

in ancient times was divided into guilds or companies, according to the several trades. These companies were so composed as to include the journeyman as well as the master; while, in addition to the officers of each company, there was a livery (or superior class) the yeomanry, and the apprentices. Among the rest the trade of fishmonger was one of primary importance, as that article of provision was not then a mere luxury or accessory to the food of the community, but their

main dependence, especially on those days, of frequent recurrence, when an abstinence from flesh was rigorously enforced. And, in order that the public might enjoy a plentiful market, the sale of all fresh fish brought to the City was confined to three places: Bridge-street (now Fish-street-hill); Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's; and the place called the Stocks, the site of which is now occupied by the Mansion-house.

The earliest extant charter to the fishmongers is a patent, in French, dated the 10th of July, 37th of Edward III.; but they were incorporated as a trade or mystery long before that period. The first exhibition of a pageant connected with the Trades of London, that we read of, occurred in 1298, on the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scotch. In this exhibition the pageant of the fishmongers was, according to Stow, deserving of especial mention. Among other devices there were "four sturgeons, gilt, carried on four horses; then four salmon of silver, on four horses; and after them six - and - forty armed knights," &c. Originally the Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers were two distinct companies, but were incorporated in the 11th of Henry VI., 1433; were separated by letters patent of the 21st of Henry VII., 1505; and finally united in the 26th of Henry VIII., 1534. The company at present is governed by a charter of incorporation, dated the 2nd of James I., 1604. The relative importance of the fishmongers among the trades of London was shown in 1363, when their benevolence to Edward III. towards carrying on the French war, which was probably given on receiving their new charter, amounted to £40, being



ANCIENT FIREPLACE IN THE HALL.



VIEW OF STANFIELD-HALL.

only £1 less than the mercers, who were the first. In that reign they ranked as they do now—fourth of the great livery companies. Among many celebrated individuals who have at different periods belonged to their company was the renowned Sir William Walworth, the queller of Wat Tyler's insurrection.

The pile of buildings to which we have before alluded consists of St. Peter's Hospital and Hulbert's Almshouses. The former is the more ancient edifice, having three courts, with gardens behind, a dining-hall, and chapel, the whole surrounded with a dwarf parapet wall. The hospital has stone mullioned windows. This was founded by the company, who bought the land, and was afterwards enlarged and enriched by many donations. The patent to erect the building

upon trust that they should lay out so much thereof as they should think necessary for the erecting of an almshouse for the maintaining twenty poor men and women for ever; and also to lay out such further part of the residue of his estate as they should think necessary for their yearly maintenance."

The whole number of the inmates of the entire building is forty-two poor men and women. The men must be free of the company, the women are widows of freemen. The men may be either single or married, according to the will of the court. The married men have 12s., the single 7s., the more aged 10s., a week; such as, from extreme age or infirmity, require a nurse are allowed 2s. a week extra. Besides the weekly pay they have a donation at Christmas and Midsummer,

and a cloak or gown once a year, and two tons of coals.

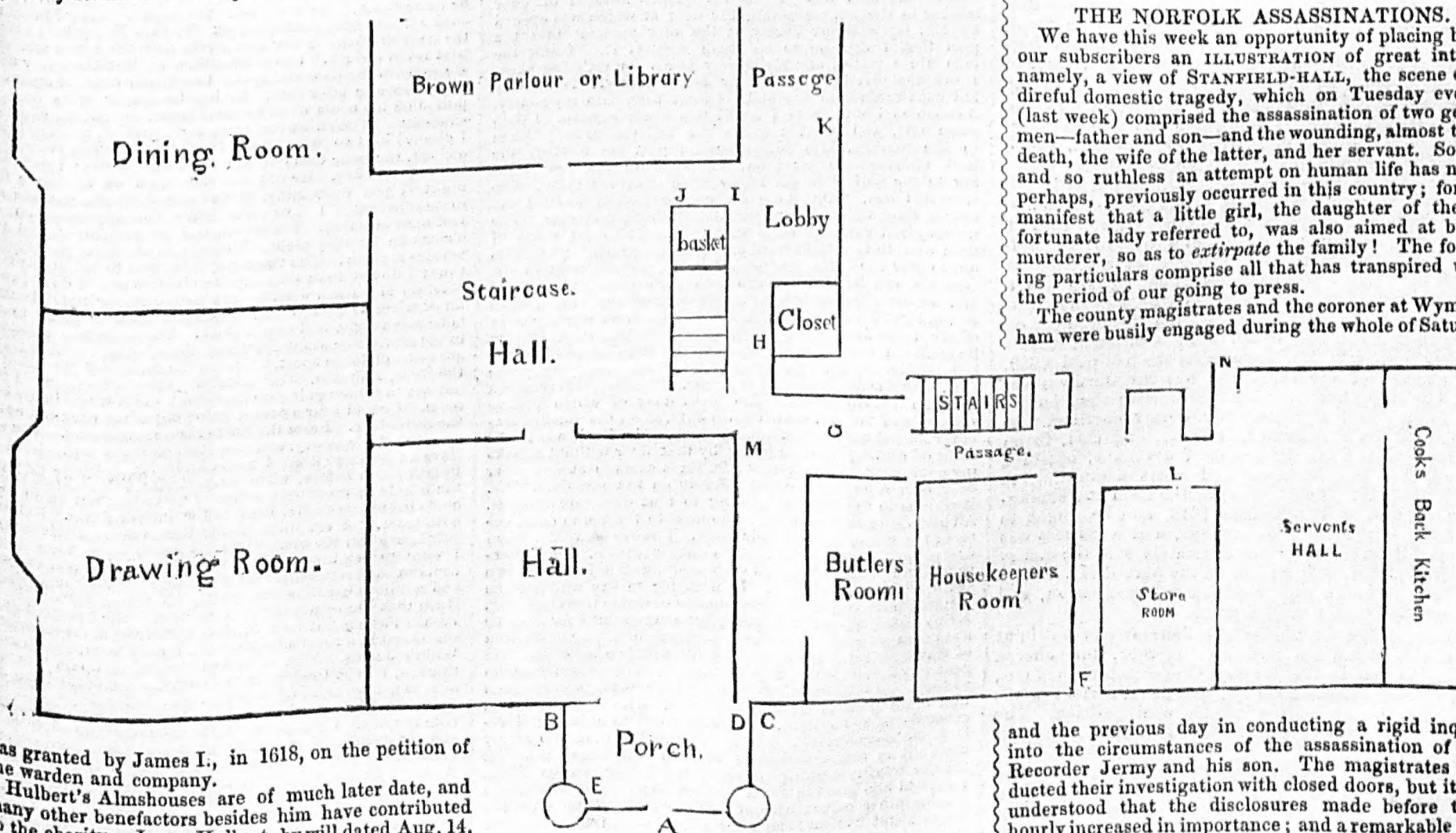
Thirteen of the alms-people wear a badge with Knesworth's arms; six of them a badge with Hunt's arms, and the dolphin on the top; two, a badge with Edmond's mark, and the dolphin over it; and one a badge with Hippisly's arms, as denoting the several parties by whose bounty they are supported.

We must not omit to mention that the company has in its possession a funeral pall of most exquisite needlework, executed, most probably, in the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. We at present only mention this, as we intend, at a future period, to make our readers better acquainted with this specimen of English female art.

THE NORFOLK ASSASSINATIONS.

We have this week an opportunity of placing before our subscribers an ILLUSTRATION of great interest, namely, a view of STANFIELD-HALL, the scene of the direful domestic tragedy, which on Tuesday evening (last week) comprised the assassination of two gentlemen—father and son—and the wounding, almost to the death, the wife of the latter, and her servant. So dark and so ruthless an attempt on human life has never, perhaps, previously occurred in this country; for it is manifest that a little girl, the daughter of the unfortunate lady referred to, was also aimed at by the murderer, so as to *extirpate* the family! The following particulars comprise all that has transpired up to the period of our going to press.

The county magistrates and the coroner at Wymondham were busily engaged during the whole of Saturday



GROUND PLAN OF STANFIELD-HALL.

and the previous day in conducting a rigid inquiry into the circumstances of the assassination of Mr. Recorder Jermy and his son. The magistrates conducted their investigation with closed doors, but it was understood that the disclosures made before them hourly increased in importance; and a remarkable concurrence of circumstances has tended to confirm the

was granted by James I., in 1618, on the petition of the warden and company.

Hulbert's Almshouses are of much later date, and many other benefactors besides him have contributed to the charity. James Hulbert, by will dated Aug. 14, 1709, gave "all the residue of his personal estate to the master, warden, and company of the Fishmongers.

I do not see the man afterwards.
 Solomon Savory stated: I am in the service of James
 Field Rush. Mr. Rush did not reside at Potash Farm at
 stays at this farm sometimes, and at his other farm at Fort-
 mingham. He came to the Potash Farm about a week or fort-
 night since. I saw him last Tuesday afternoon. He was
 about the farm in the afternoon till about half-past five, when
 he came home. He went into the house. I saw him in the
 back kitchen about half-past six o'clock. He spoke to me in
 the back kitchen. I saw him again between seven and half-
 past seven o'clock. I saw him then against the outer door.
 He came to the door and spoke to me, and went in again. He
 never saw him after that. He had his indoor dress on. He
 pulled off his boots when he came home, and put his slip-shoes
 on. It was his usual habit to do so when he came home.
 I cleaned his two pair of boots that night between five and six
 o'clock, the same boots he had worn on that day; I put them
 to the fire to dry. He did not put them on any more that
 night; I put them away, locked the door, and put the key
 in my pocket. I saw him have the slip-shoes on nine
 feet next morning. I went to bed between eight and nine
 o'clock on Tuesday night. There is no one living in the house
 besides me now. The two other men went to bed at the same
 time; I do not know that any one else was up. I do not know
 whether Mr. Rush went to bed before me or not. I never
 know when he goes to bed. My usual time of going to bed
 is between eight and nine o'clock. There are two staircases
 in the house, one at the front and the other at the back; they
 are some distance apart. I go up the back, and Mr. Rush up
 the front, staircase. Our bedrooms are not far apart. I can-
 not hear a person going up the front stairs when in my bed-
 room. I could hear a person going out at the back but not at
 the front door. I saw the boots the next morning. I did not
 next the fire was dry, and the other side was not. The side
 leave a very large fire. I never knew Mr. Rush to be at the
 Potash Farm before, when Mr. and Mrs. James Rush and all
 the female servants were away. I never saw but two pair of
 boots belonging to Mr. Rush at the fire to dry. There was one
 both pairs, and set them at the fire to dry. I would know them both if
 pair heavy and the other light. I would know them with Mr.
 I were to see them. Mr. James Rush left a pair of heavy
 boots in the passage near the kitchen; they were mouldy, and
 had not been used for some time. A female lives with Mr.
 Rush that I have not before mentioned. She has lived at the
 Potash Farm about a month, and, to the best of my knowledge,
 she sleeps in a room adjoining Mr. Rush's room. She is called
 Widow James. After I locked the boots up in the door
 kitchen, I kept the key in my pocket. I unlocked the door
 next morning myself. A person who had a key might have
 gone in without my knowledge. I always lock the door and
 take the key. I got up on Wednesday morning between five
 and six o'clock. I was called up by the team men, who told
 me that the police were there, and they wanted to see Mr.
 Rush. I went down and spoke to the police; I then went to
 call Mr. Rush up. After I knocked I said, "I want to speak
 to you." I called out two or three times. He knocked once or
 twice when I called him, but he did not speak. I then went to the
 front of the house and rang the bell. He opened the window and

ROME.—ARRIVAL OF THE POPE AT GAETA.—A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated Monday evening, announced the arrival of the POPE at Malta. But it appears that he proceeded direct to Gaeta. Pius IX. quitted Rome on Nov. 25, to embark at Civita Vecchia. The Duke d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador at Rome, accompanied the Pope, together with several members of the Sacred College. As soon as the Pope's

departure was known at Rome the new Ministers addressed a proclamation to the people. The Holy Father when quitting Rome announced his resolution to M. Galetti, the Minister of the Interior, through the Marquis Paschetti, to whom he wrote. Cardinals Piccolomini and Della Porta had arrived at Marseilles, together with the widow and children of the unfortunate Count Rossi.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The latest news from Moulton is of the 21st of October, at which date the army was still encamped where it had been since previous dates. The *Bombay Times* gives the following account of the state of matters there:—"Our latest dates from Moulton extend to the 20th of October, at which time matters stood much as formerly, with this important difference, that Shere Singh, with his troops, had left for the Hazareh country. Our former narrative extended to the 1st of October, at which date General Whish lay encamped four miles from Moulton, entrenched and well defended by artillery, and in expectation that some attack would be made on them, or threatened at the period of the Dusserah, a week afterwards. Taking up the story of the siege where it broke off, we find that provisions and money were getting scarce at Moulton, and that the jealousies and mistrust which had from the beginning existed betwixt Shere Singh and Moolraj were on the increase. The great festival of the Dusserah—the season of the former Sikh outrages—at length arrived, when an attack had been threatened, and Moolraj was said to have vowed that he would bathe in the holy tank of Soorjkoond, as he had been his wont from his youth upwards. The watering-place was close to our camp, and, under the influence of religious feeling, it was hoped the troops would show themselves in the plain, and give us an opportunity of attacking them. Instead of this, the insurgents went out in the opposite direction and burnt no end of powder for the honour of the occasion, scarcely within hearing of our camp."—The court-martial assembled to try Dr. Mouat, surgeon in her Majesty's 15th Dragoons, charged with having made erasures in certain documents with the intention by so doing of conveying a wrong impression of facts to certain parties, has found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's service.—Short of a decisive termination of the war (says the *Times*), our despatches from India could hardly have brought intelligence more satisfactory than that which has now arrived. The troops entrenched before Moulton have been left, as we anticipated, perfectly unmolested, and are entirely in command of the country for all purposes of reconnoitring and convoys. The insurgent Dewan has not ventured to trust himself outside his walls, and his cause appears to be sinking even in the estimation of the Sikhs themselves. There can, indeed, be no doubt that, in the positions relatively occupied by himself and the British force, every day which does not improve his fortunes materially impairs them. It is a fact of no small significance that Gholab Singh should at length have definitely declared himself on the side of our authority. Such a circumstance is quite sufficient to demonstrate that the wariest and wildest head in the Punjab conceives our cause to be the safer as well as the better one. Since the receipt of our last despatch incidents have occurred which require a little explanation, inasmuch as they offer the first indications of intelligible concert which have yet been discoverable. Among the leading Sikh families of the Punjab is the house of Attarewallah, which enjoyed great consideration at the close of Runjeet's reign, and played no inconspicuous part in the murderous anarchy which ensued upon his death. Its chief representatives at this period were Sham Singh and Chuttur Singh, both of whom held high rank in the old Sikh army, and the former of whom fell in action with our forces at Sobraon. Chuttur Singh still survives, and is the personage who appears just now stepping into notice. He has been long connected with the Hazareh district, that is, the hill country about the Upper Indus, and his son, Shere Singh, was, when the war of 1845 broke out, Governor of Peshawur under the Durbar. To say that his character is but indifferent would be to stamp him with no very conspicuous stigma, as there are few of his fellows who would not be ranked with the most vicious of criminals if measured by the European standard of morality.—The *Gentleman's Gazette*, in an extra number, gives the following letter, being one day later from the camp at Moulton, namely, Oct. 21:—"I write to tell you that an attempt was made this morning to shoot General Whish as he was taking his morning ride in front of our picquets with some of his staff and the usual small escort of irregular cavalry. Fortunately for him and our fame, the bullet whizzed harmlessly over without touching any one. The marauders were five in number, two of whom were captured by the gallantry of the Duffadar, who received a severe sword cut in the thigh."—Lord Dalhousie had quitted Calcutta, on his way to the upper provinces—the usual act having first been passed providing for the exercise by him of his full powers as Governor-General during his absence from his council. Sir T. Herbert Maddock is Deputy Governor of Bengal and President of the Council of India during his lordship's absence.

WEST INDIA MAIL.—The Royal West India mail packet Clyde, Captain May, has arrived at Southampton. At Jamaica the Legislature met on the 26th of October.

METROPOLITAN.

MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST. — MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—We stated, on a former occasion, the results of Lady Murray's munificent bequest of £10,000;

we have now to communicate to our readers and the public at large the pleasing information that another large bequest has been conferred on it, which, it is hoped, will considerably exceed even Lady Murray's. A retired physician, who had long held an honourable professional appointment in Dublin, acquired an ample fortune by marriage. Some time ago he accompanied a noble and zealous governor of the institution through the wards of Middlesex Hospital, when he was so struck with the care and benevolence apparent in the cancer wards, under the superintendence of that eminent surgeon and physiologist, Mr. Shaw, the nephew and favourite pupil of Sir Charles Bell, that, in remembrance of a dear relative who died of that terrible, that most afflicting, disease, he bequeathed to those wards especially one-third of all his property, the whole of which is in a short time to be sold, and is expected to realize £50,000 or £60,000. Whoever has visited those wards, we believe the only especial provision of the kind in this great metropolis, overflowing with charity, must be rejoiced to learn that some portion of personal wealth and benevolence is thus applied to the accommodation of miserable sufferers under the admirable care and mitigating solace of this generous establishment.

ST. GILES'S RAGGED SCHOOL.—The second annual meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Music-hall, Store-street. The Hon. and Reverend Henry Montague Villiers, who occupied the chair, read letters of apology from Lord Ashley and Lord Denby. Mr. Williams, the secretary, read the fifth annual report, detailing the operations of the institution for the past year. Since the last report 314 boys and 200 girls had received the benefits of religious and moral instruction. The cost of the establishment was stated to be £200 per annum, forty ladies and gentlemen volunteering their services as teachers.

LOTTERIES.—On Tuesday, at the Court of Aldermen, the town-clerk read a report from a committee which had sat, to devise the best means of suppressing these lotteries, which recommended that notices be issued by the clerk of the peace to all licensed victuallers within this city, informing them of such convictions, and cautioning them against any such practices being carried on in their respective houses, as contrary to law. Alderman Copeland opposed the report, and a discussion ensued. On a motion for its adoption being put, every hand was held up in its favour except that of Alderman Copeland. It was therefore, adopted, and immediately acted upon by the town-clerk.

PROVINCIAL.

LEAMINGTON.—The following is a list of recent arrivals:—Viscount Hardinge and the Hon. J. A. Hardinge, Viscount Exmouth, Lord and Lady Henley, Lord Lurgan, Lord and Lady Forbes and family, the Countess of Kilmorey and Lady Selina Needham, Viscount Newry and Morne, Sir Thomas and Lady Arabella Hesketh, Hon. Dudley and Mrs. Ward, Lord and Lady Abercrombie and family, Lady Frances Maynard, Sir Charles Burton, Bart., Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart., and Sir George Armitage, Bart.

THE VICAR'S GARDEN.—Our respected vicar (says the *Wakefield Journal*) has long been known as an ardent admirer of flowers. He has now a most splendid variety of the chrysanthemum in bloom in his garden in the Vicar's Croft. The walls are one sheet of flowers, and the door of the entrance is allowed to remain open during the day, so that passers-by, if inclined, may have an opportunity of viewing the garden. On Sunday, after the second service, the children of the girl's school were highly delighted at being allowed to walk round the garden, and each received at the vicar's hands a little winter nosegay. The boys are, we learn, to have the same treat next Sunday. If argument were wanting to recommend to popular reception those who for some years have been labouring to restore the true Church system and bring out her real principles, it will be found in their care of those little ones who have been made members of Christ and committed to the keeping of the Church in order to have the gift received in baptism nourished and tended. The cold, barren, and selfish system of Puritanism always neglected children and kept them at a heartless distance, because it is ignorant of what they were made in holy baptism.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.—The remains of the late Viscount Melbourne were interred in the family vault at Hatfield on Friday (last week). The funeral procession reached Hatfield at half-past one, at which hour, and during the procession of the sad ceremonial, the shops in the town were closed. The melancholy cortege proceeded to the church in the following order:—Four porters on horseback; the coronet upon a velvet cushion, borne by a deceased nobleman being emblazoned upon the hearse. Next followed mourning carriages, each being drawn by four horses; in them were the Earl Cowper, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashley, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Hon. Spencer Cowper, Lord De Mauley, Viscount Ebrington, Hon. Charles Howard, Sir J. Birch, &c. The pall was borne by twelve of the deceased nobleman's servants, in mourning, and wearing the family badge upon their left arms. The church was hung with black. The Rev. F. J. Faithful, the rector, performed the mournful ceremony. Upon the conclusion of the service the coffin was lowered into the family vault, which is situate in the central aisle, and near to the pulpit. The coffin was covered with purple velvet, and bore the following inscription:—"The Right

Hon. William Lamb, Viscount Melbourne of Kilmore, Ireland; Baron Lord of Melbourne, and a Baronet of England. Died 24th of November, 1848, aged 69 years." The arms of the deceased lord surmounted the inscription, and the coffin was ornamented with coronets. In the vaults were a considerable number of coffins crumbling to dust, but those placed there within the last twenty years were in excellent preservation. The present viscount, brother of the deceased nobleman, was prevented from attending the ceremony by severe indisposition.

Accidents and Offences.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On Wednesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire, attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out upon the extensive range of premises in the occupancy of Mr. Clarke, wholesale bed and furniture warehouse, No. 227, Tottenham-court-road, at the corner of Store-street. Much property was destroyed.

THE CATASTROPHE AT LONDONDERRY.—The Belfast and Derry papers bring ample details of the frightful catastrophe which took place on board the Londonderry steamer, by which seventy-two human beings were suffocated. The impression was at first general that the unhappy sufferers had been murdered in a scuffle, but this was incorrect; and the first true account of the sad tragedy reached Dublin in a "slip" sent from the office of the *Derry Sentinel*, which was as follows:—"DERRY, Monday, Dec. 4, Six a.m.—For the information of our contemporaries we subjoin the particulars of this most dreadful calamity. At nine o'clock yesterday morning (the 3rd) the inhabitants of this city were startled by the astounding intelligence that the Londonderry steamer, Captain Johnstone, which plies between Sligo and Liverpool, had arrived at our quay, with a number of dead bodies on board. Great excitement was manifested immediately after the arrival of the vessel, and we hastened to the spot, and found that the steamer, with the captain, crew, and surviving passengers, were in the hands of the authorities, aided by fifty men of the 95th depot, under Major Rimes, and the city constabulary, who prevented the egress of any parties from the vessel. Mr. Alexander Lindsay, mayor, and several of the local magistrates, were in attendance. The scene, on entering the steerage of the steamer, was truly heart-rending, and such as no human being could witness without feelings of the most poignant description—the terrific spectacle presented itself to our view of some seventy human beings deprived of life, and piled indiscriminately on each other. It appears, from the evidence tendered, that the Londonderry left Sligo for Liverpool, at four o'clock on Friday evening, having on board, besides cattle, &c., nearly 100 steerage passengers, the greater number of whom were on their way to America. The weather came on so stormy that none but the crew could keep the deck. The passengers were ordered below, and the companion was drawn partially across; but it appears that not sufficient space was left for the purpose of ventilation, which caused the unfortunate people below to experience all the horrors of suffocation. One of them, more fortunate than the rest, succeeded in gaining the deck and alarmed the mate, when he, with some of the crew, hastened to their relief, but, alas! too late—upwards of seventy human beings had ceased to exist. The captain and crew are in custody."

IRELAND.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Sir Edward Blakeney, the Chief Justice, and several staff and field officers of the garrison, were entertained at dinner last week by Colonel Browne, Castle-yard, Dublin.

The condition of a portion of the county of Kerry is thus described:—"On a breadth of territory of about eight or nine miles in circumference, the whole of which acknowledges Lord Ventry as its master, little or nothing, nay, literally nothing, in the way of drainage or any other work, is doing. The lands for a great part are waste!"

We are credibly informed (says the *Galway Vindicator*) that Lord Riverston has given instructions to his agent, Mr. Michael Kelly, of Beaban, to remit his tenants a half-year's rent. We also understand his lordship has expended over £500 in improving his tenants to emigrate to America, which circumstance we on a former occasion noticed, and we believe there is not a single pauper from his lordship's property in the union poor-house."

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Sunday evening, a young woman, the wife of a respectable elderly farmer, named Walsh, residing at Cranagh, within three miles of Athlone, Roscommon side, was fired at when about retiring to bed, and it is feared mortally wounded, several slugs having been lodged in her hip and back. The circumstances which led to this melancholy transaction are, as near as can be guessed at, as follows:—"It appears the unfortunate woman lived for some few years as servant to Mr. Walsh, to whom she subsequently got married; this created an ill feeling in the mind of Walsh's son by a former wife, though a married man, and separated from his father. The wife of the elder Walsh was far advanced in pregnancy. Up to this date she still lives, although in the most excruciating agony. Walsh's family are very respectable."

TABLE TALK.

THE second public experimental exhibition of the new electric light took place on Tuesday night upon the raised steps forming the entrance to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. There was a large attendance of scientific gentlemen and noblemen. Upon the summit of the steps a kind of easel was raised, beneath which were placed the battery and a small lamp. About a foot above the battery was the light produced, burning upon two pieces of charcoal, backed by a single tin reflector, and the light enclosed within a glass case. The light produced was of a most powerful character. The easel on which the machinery was suspended admitted of being turned about; and, as its position was altered, objects within several hundred yards' distance were rendered as clearly visible as in the light of day, and persons at a considerable distance beyond the Nelson Column were enabled to read a newspaper distinctly. The patentee stated that the light would be particularly applicable for lighthouses, and added that the light then exhibiting (the expense of which would not exceed a halfpenny an hour), if placed at an altitude with the reflector above it, would perfectly illuminate an area of ten miles in circumference, and that it would be possible to produce a light which should illuminate an area of 100 miles. The Chevalier Le Molk has also exhibited a similar light on the gallery of the York Column.

Lord Denman, on taking his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last, observed that the clock at the Horse Guards had stood at six all the week (!), which was really a public nuisance, and he trusted the proper authorities would take notice of it.

The bill of charges of the late solicitor of one of the southern railway companies contained 10,000 folios, has occupied twelve months in the process of taxation, and amounted to £240,000.

At Mr. Truscott's, animal-preserver, of North-street, Exeter (says the *Devonport Telegraph*), may be seen a very fine specimen of the snow-bunting (*Emberiza glacialis*), which was shot on the warren at Exmouth. Its early appearance here indicates that the cold season in the northern latitudes has set in more than usually soon.

The height of politeness (says the *New York Harbinger*) is passing around on the opposite side of the lady, when walking with her, in order not to step on her shadow. But we think they beat it "out west," where, when a lady sneezes, the company give three cheers!

The scientific and literary meetings for the past week comprised the Entomological, Royal Institution, Royal Academy, British Architects, Horticultural, Linnean, Society of Arts, Zoological, Antiquaries, and Astronomical Societies.

Now that the winter season has arrived, attended as it is with an alarming amount of destitution and distress, from the labouring classes being thrown out of work, it becomes the more necessary for the bountiful exercise of charity. The poor by many thousands have daily to feel grateful for the relief afforded them by having a basin of soup and a large piece of bread granted them, without any charge whatever, at the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen; and it is difficult to select a medium more worthy of support, and, we regret to add, which more needs it, than this. Waving all political feeling, great praise must be conceded to Mr. Charles Cochrane for his benevolent cautions in favour of this most useful establishment.

A few days ago (says the *Inverness Courier*) one of those not unfrequent creators of alarm in the streets, an over-goaded cow, escaped from her drivers, and was plunging madly along, when a tall handsome Highlander, of the name of Macrea, a gamekeeper from Glenmorriston, happened to pass. He at once threw himself before the enraged beast, seized her by the horns, tumbled her, and held her firmly pinioned there till the drivers came up, and effectually secured her with ropes. This feat of strength excited the astonishment of many an on-looker.

John Musters, Esq., so well known in the literary world as having married Lord Byron's "Mary," is, we regret to hear (says the *Lincolnshire Times*), in a state which precludes all hope of his ultimate recovery. As a first-rate sportsman, he many years kept a pack of hounds, and hunted in the adjoining county of Nottinghamshire, and for two years hunted the North Wold hounds. His gentlemanly manners in the field, and his hospitality at his mansion, gained him innumerable friends; and those who recollect him innumerable Jacks, as he was called some thirty years back, will read this announcement with considerable regret.

The Vienna people are not sorry to see Prince Windischgrätz depart. They consider the siege of last month in the light of a personal quarrel between themselves and him. Nor is Prince Windischgrätz ever likely to make himself popular, for, in spite of his great and good qualities, he is a soldier from top to toe, and, though he keeps open house at Schönbrunn, and largely feasts his officers, he has held aloof from all communication or converse with the conquered Viennese. "He seems even to despise," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "the smaller charities of

social life, for frequently as I have seen him pass through the streets of Vienna, riding in gloomy grandeur at the head of his staff, the people bowing and taking off their hats wherever he passed, I have never seen him wave his hand or touch his hat, or make any other sort of recognition of the marks of respect which accompanied his progress."

The deaths in London during last week amounted to 1167, the average being 1154. The disease which has of late been so fatal—scarlatina—still continues its ravages. During the seven days it destroyed 127 persons in London, or nearly thrice its average number of victims. The registrar-general returns 20 deaths as arising from cholera, and 67 from typhus. The births during the week numbered 1371. The mean temperature was 46 deg. 7 min.

A correspondent of the *Quebec Mercury* says that the first attempt at steam navigation between Montreal and Liverpool will be made next spring. The vessel will be a propeller of 830 tons burden, and 300-horse power.

The state apartments in Windsor Castle are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; Mr. Moon, print-seller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, No. 96, Strand; Mr. Wright, bookseller, No. 60, Pall-mall: of whom also guide-books may be obtained for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable, and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the state apartments are, from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three.

A son of the Emerald Isle was observed by a friend one morning to look exceedingly blank and perplexed, and inquired of him what ailed him? Pat said he had had a dream. His friend interrogated him as to whether it was a good or a bad dream? Pat answered, "It was a little of both. Faith I'll tell you. I dreamed I was wid the Pope, who was as great a jintleman as any one in the district, and he axed me wad I dhrink? 'Thinks I, would a duck swim, and, seeing the Innish-owen and the lemon and sugar on the sideboard, I told him I din't care if I tuk a wee dhrup of punch! 'Could or hot?' asked the Pope. 'Hot, your Holiness, I replied; and on that he stepped down to the kitchen for the bilin' water, but before he got back I woke straight up! and now its distressin' me that I din't take it cold!'

An old townsman, reduced in circumstances (says the *Brighton Gazette*), has recently become a man of wealth. In his youthful days he formed an attachment to a lady, who, owing to circumstances not within our knowledge, became the wife of an American emigrant. They prospered in worldly pursuits, and he many years afterwards died, leaving her in possession of his property. Meanwhile our townsman became successively the husband of two ladies, both of whom died. The fact of his being a widower reaching the ears of his transatlantic first love, she commissioned a friend coming to England to deliver him a letter, stating her circumstances, and expressing a desire that he should a third time be bound in the bonds of matrimony. The widower replied to the letter, and, by return of packet, received from the widow a check to defray the expenses of his voyage to America, whither he at once departed; and his son, now living in Brighton, has just received a letter, stating that the widower and widow have become husband and wife.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says that recent and extensive discoveries of deposits of gold have been made in Louisa county, Virginia. It says a late discovery on the land of Mr. Boxley, conducted by Messrs. Rawlins and Fisher, is said to surpass the mines of South America. The place is called "Ally Cooper's," about two miles south-west of the north branch of Paumkey river. Mr. Rawlins, the lucky finder, washed in a small pan in a few hours (not exceeding seven) between three and four hundred penny-weights (94 cents to the dwt.). Mr. Fisher has also discovered a very rich mine at Tinders, with the prospect of an extensive deposit or vein. The mine of Mr. T. B. Harris, wrought by Mr. G. W. Fisher, continues to yield richly, and a few hands are collecting from 100 dollars to 175 dollars per day. A few days since we saw a large bar of gold weighing about 500 dwt. from the White Walnut Mine, said to be exceedingly rich.

The following (from the *Morning Post*) is exceedingly curious:—"The library of Louis Napoleon has been sold by auction, and amongst the books was a handsome copy, bound in morocco, of Lamartine's poem of 'Jocelyn.' The value of the work was much enhanced by the fact that on the inside of the cover appeared the following words in the handwriting of the Prince. They were in French, but we translate them for the benefit of Louis Napoleon's country friends, who may not understand his language so well as he does theirs:—'Undertook the reading of this book at Florence, Sunday, the 7th of May, 1837. Abandoned it as being too sublime for me. Undertook the reading for the second time, Monday, the 8th, without being more fortunate. Recommended by a new effort, Tuesday, the 9th, and abandoned it defi-

nitively.' Considering the present position of the author and the critic as rival candidates for the presidency of the French Republic, this anecdote is somewhat curious. Little did the Prince think, when he wrote the above, that he and the poet whose work he had been obliged to abandon as being too sublime for him, would one day meet under circumstances which must severely test the ability of both." How many have taken up the "Paradise Lost" and abandoned it similarly—but without making the same candid acknowledgment!

"The Dublin University Magazine" for December is, as usual, among the very highest of its class for excellence in every department; and we may safely say that its materials have a more varied attraction than any of its compeers,—glancing at the admirable review of Mill's "British India," down to Leigh Hunt's "Tour;" and from "Ceylon" to André Chenier's charming "Idyl." There is no poetry in any existing periodical comparable to that which appears in this magazine. Nor let us omit to name an exciting narrative, entitled "A Story of Gold."

During the past week lectures have been delivered at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Electricity and Chemistry. The principal feature in Dr. Bachhoffner's lecture was to show, by a number of well-selected experiments, the application of this agent to light-giving purposes. The experiments were much and deservedly applauded by a large and respectable audience. Dr. Ryan also delivered, the same day, a lecture on what he termed the Philosophy of an Empty Bottle; obtaining from a subject so apparently barren sufficient to illustrate in a remarkable degree the laws which govern the universe around us.

"Chambers," collected for the month of November, forms an excellent number for original papers on society, arts, and science; and "The Pursuits of Literature" is a theme very happily treated.

"Sharpe's Magazine" for December contains a full average of pleasant contributions, and a superior engraving, by Shenton, from Rembrandt's 'Jew Merchant'—as well as other embellishments.

The two gems of the season, *par excellence*, are "The Book of Beauty," and "The Keepsake"—both edited by the Countess of Blessington.

Alderman Salomons has addressed a letter to M. Oscar de Sevelinge, of the French National Guards—the latter having, in a letter which we published, expressed the thanks of his colleagues and himself for the reception which they had met with in London.

In the Court of Exchequer "The Hope Jewels" case was decided on Wednesday. It was an action of trover brought in pursuance of an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th of July, 1847, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certain deed, bearing date the 19th of May, 1821, and conveying a valuable collection of jewels, diamonds, &c., to Thos. Hope, deceased, in trust for Henry Thos. Hope, his son, was executed by the late Henry Philip Hope, Esq., at or about the time it bore date. The pleas were "not guilty," and "not possessed." Verdict for the plaintiff.

"Our Saviour"—a magnificent work of art, painted by the Count D'Orsay—is this day to be privately exhibited at the gallery of Mr. Hogarth, in the Haymarket.

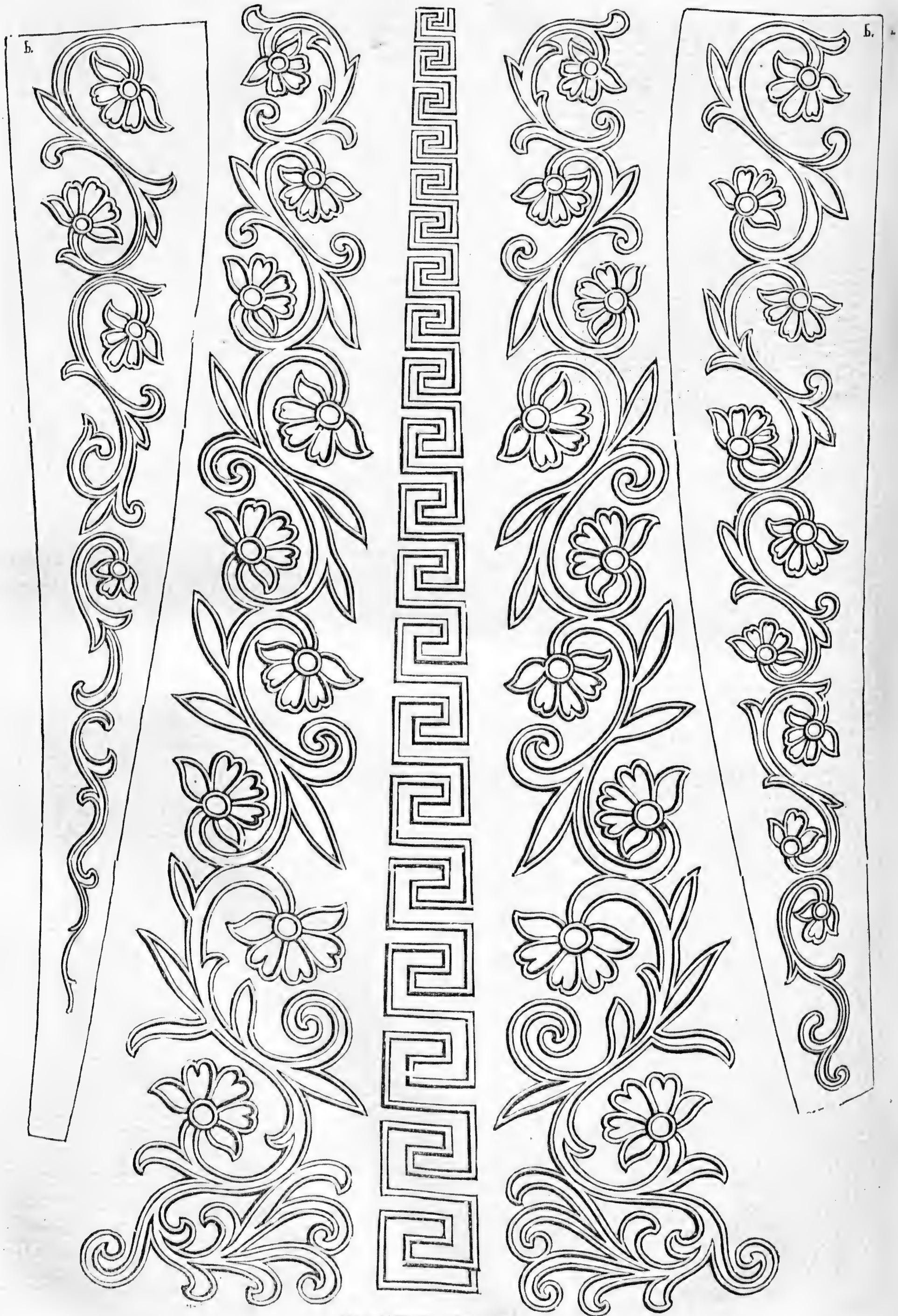
On Tuesday morning, shortly after two o'clock, a female, respectably attired, paid her penny to the toll-collector on the south side of Southwark-bridge, as it was supposed for the purpose of passing over. Instead of doing so, however, when she reached the nearest recess she jumped upon the stone seat, and instantly leaped over the parapet into the Thames. One of the M division of police, and also a City constable who was patrolling the bridge at the time, witnessed the occurrence, and gave an alarm. Thus, of the London Fire Brigade, then on duty at the floating-engine, heard the alarm, and, pushing off the stern-boat, succeeded in taking in the body before it finally sank; life, however, was extinct. The unfortunate woman appears to be about forty years of age, and has evidently been of prepossessing appearance.

Marshal Bugeaud has written a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, in which he says, "I join in opinion with the mass of the men of order, and I declare that I shall vote for LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

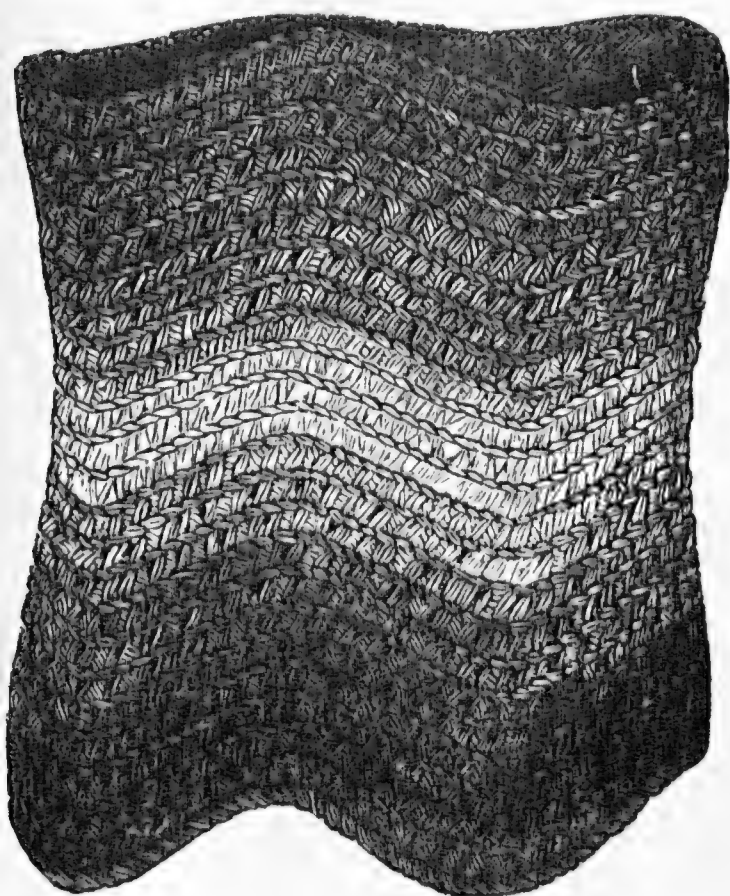
There is a knot of young fellows, who frequently have occasion to take a run on the railways, and who take the opportunity of paying attention and appearing smitten by any agreeable young lady they may happen to meet. They obtain leave to write, and a correspondence ensues. One young Lancashire gent has eleven, and another has some twenty-three, fair correspondents, to all of whom the most ardent professions, and apparently the most honourable proposals, are made. The trick has amounted to a rivalry among several such puppies, vying with each other as to numbers; and, of course, young ladies would do well to beware of such passenger-lovers.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office.

The mail from the south, which should have arrived in Edinburgh early on Wednesday morning, did not reach until about two o'clock in the afternoon. The delay was occasioned by floods, which have carried away two bridges, one near Leamington, the other near Crawford.



BRAID PATTERNS FOR A LADY'S DRESS.



GENTLEMAN'S MUFFATEE.

THE WORK TABLE.

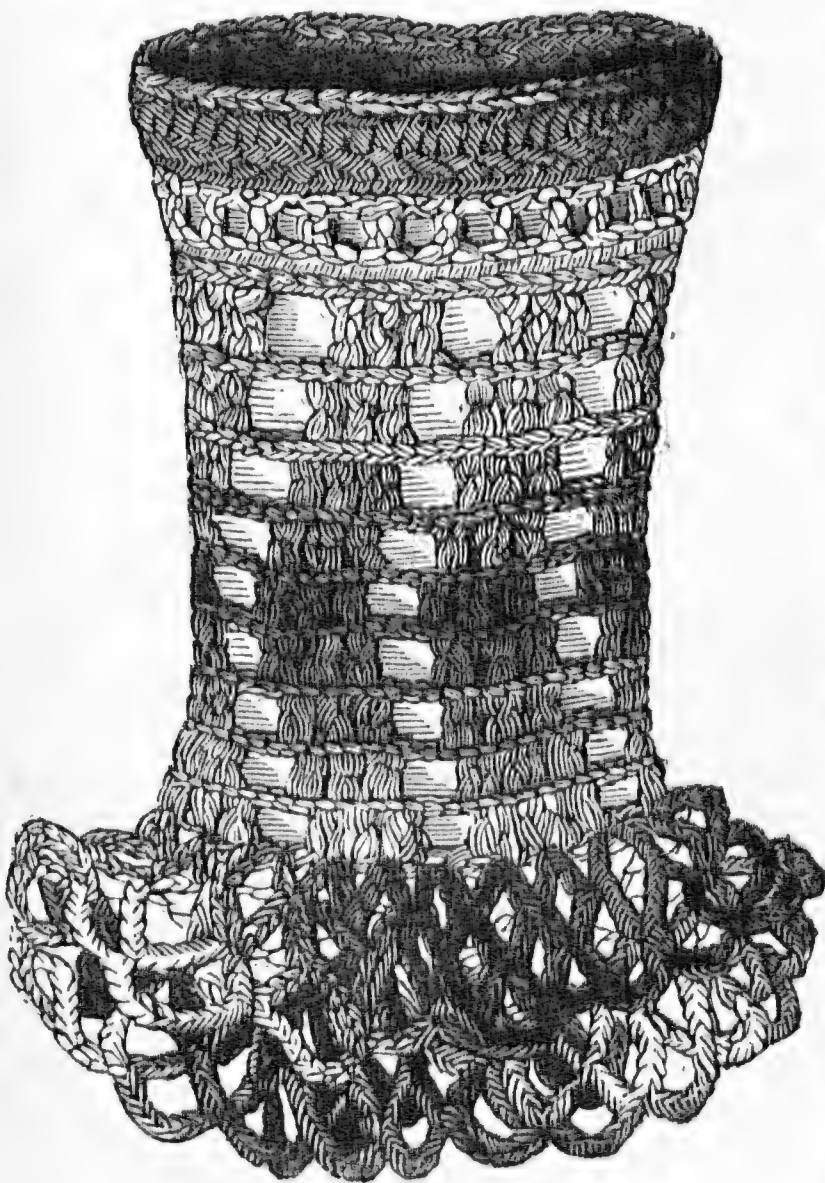
BY Mlle. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

LADY'S CUFF.

Materials—Five shades of scarlet Berlin wool, two skeins of white wool, and shaded scarlet wool for the frills; Penelope crochet No. 2.

With the second shade of scarlet make a chain of 48 stitches; join and work 3 rounds in double crochet, with white work 1 round in single open crochet, then with the lightest shade work 3 chain long; repeat all round. Repeat this pattern with each shade, working the first long above the last chain of preceding round till a round is worked with the darkest shade; then with the next shade work the first long above the second long of preceding round, and work a round with each shade to the lightest; then work a round with white in single open crochet, and finish with a round of double crochet. For the frill: with shaded wool



LADY'S CUFF.

work three rounds in chain-stitch open crochet, making seven loops in each chain: work the upper frill in the same manner, taking the stitches in the last round above the white wool.

GENTLEMAN'S MUFFATEE.

Materials—Five shades of scarlet Berlin wool; Penelope crochet No. 2.

With the darkest shade make a chain of 60 loops; work 6 rounds, decreasing a stitch at the tenth stitch by missing a stitch, and increasing again after working 9 stitches by working 2 stitches in the next stitch; work 2 rounds with each shade to the lightest in the manner described, then 2 rounds with each shading to the darkest, and finish by working 6 rounds with the last shade.

CHILD'S MUFFATEE.

Materials—Blue and white Berlin wool; Penelope crochet No. 2.

Make a chain of 38 stitches with white wool; work 3 rounds in double crochet, next round with blue, 2 long, 2 chain, miss 2; repeat. Work 11 rounds in this pattern in alternate rounds of blue and white, then 3 rounds of double crochet with white, and finish by working with blue 2 rounds in chain-stitch open crochet.

CHILD'S MITTEN.

Materials—Scarlet and black Berlin wool.

With black make a chain of 52 stitches; work 3 rounds in double crochet, then with scarlet work a round in single open crochet, then 2 rounds with black in double crochet, with scarlet a round in single open crochet; work 14 rounds with black, decreasing 1 stitch in each round, then work a round with scarlet in single open crochet; 2 rounds with black, 1 with scarlet, single open crochet; with black work 4 rounds, increasing a stitch in each round at the back of the hand; work 6 rows leaving a space for the thumbs, then 1 round; with scarlet work a round in single open crochet, and finish with 1 round of black; work 6 rounds in the stitches left for the thumb, decreasing in the fourth and following rounds, and finishing with 1 round of scarlet in single open crochet, and a round of black.

EMBROIDERY IN BRAID.

PATTERN FOR LADY'S DRESS.

These designs are intended for the front of the skirt and each side of the corsage. The pattern for the skirt is broad at the bottom, and gradually becomes narrower as it approaches the waist. The patterns for corsage are joined at the letter B.

Draw the design on the material with a white crayon, and sew on the braid.

KNITTING.

LACE FOR HANDKERCHIEF.
[The Illustration appeared in No. 100, Nov. 25.]

Materials—Raworth's thread No. 160; Queen's own knitting needles No. 26.

Cast on 14 stitches.

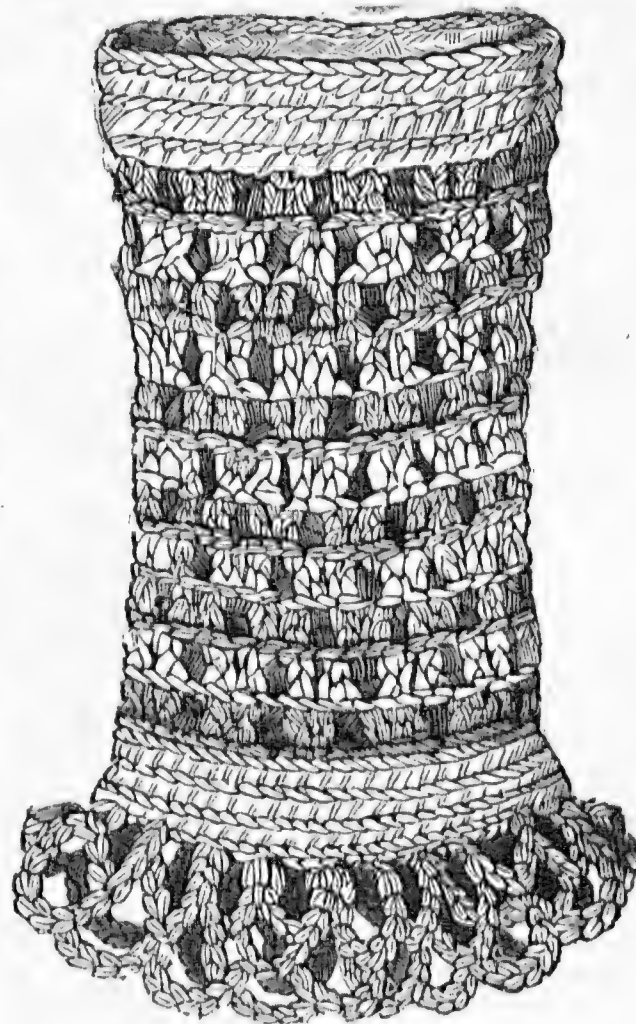
1st row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

2nd row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

3rd row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

4th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 5, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

5th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.



CHILD'S MUFFATEE.



CHILD'S MITTEN.

6th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 7, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

7th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 11.

8th row.—Cast off 7; knit 3, pearl 3, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

9th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

10th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

11th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

12th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 4, knit 1, pearl 4, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

13th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

14th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 11, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

15th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 11.

16th row.—Cast off 7; knit 3, pearl 15, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

17th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

18th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 1, pearl 7, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

19th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

20th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 1, pearl 7, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

21st row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

22nd row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 4, knit 1, pearl 5, knit 1, pearl 4, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

23rd row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 11.

24th row.—Cast off 7; knit 3, pearl 6, pearl 3 together, pearl 6, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

25th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

26th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 15, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

27th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

28th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 1, pearl 7, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

29th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

30th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 1, pearl 7, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

31st row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 10.

32nd row.—Cast off 7; knit 3, pearl 2, knit 1, pearl 5, knit 1, pearl 2, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

33rd row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

34th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 3, pearl 2, pearl 3 together, pearl 2, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

35th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

36th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

37th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together, knit 1.

38th row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 1, knit 1, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

39th row.—Knit 3, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 10, cast off 7, knit 3, pearl 3, knit 2, make 2, pearl 2 together, knit 3.

Commence again at 1st row.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. V. P.—A pattern will be inserted at the earliest opportunity. Treble crochet is worked as follows:—Twist the thread three times round the needle, insert the needle in the loop, catch the thread and draw it through the first two loops on the needle, catch the thread again and draw it through the next two loops, catch the thread again, and draw it through the remaining two loops: this completes the stitch. Double long stitch is worked in the same manner, only that the thread is passed twice round the needle.

DONNA MARIA.—"Plain treble crochet." Work three long stitches, then three chain stitches, missing three of the foundation, plain double; insert the needle in the foundation loop, draw the thread through the loop; there will then be two loops on the needle, through these draw the thread.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—In an early number a design will be given.

SELINA.—The bodice in last week's "Work Table" is an improvement upon the article named; and, if preferred without the addition of the jacket, work without increasing at the bottom of the bodice.

ILDEPULSE.—Both patterns shall be prepared without delay. The description of collars alluded to are much worn at present.

E. C. (Dorset).—It has probably escaped attention that there have been two patterns of the description named, since the request was communicated; since, however, it is desired, the cable pattern is now repeated:—Cast on 12 or any even number of loops. 1st row. Knit 1, pearl 2, knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, pearl 2, (a), take six loops on a third pin, knit 6, then knit the six loops which are on the third pin, pearl 2, repeat from (a), pearl 2, knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, pearl 2, knit 1.—2nd row. Pearl 1, knit 2, pearl 2, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2, pearl 6, knit 2, pearl 6, knit 2, pearl 2, thread forward pearl 2 together, knit 2, pearl 1.—3rd row. Knit 1, pearl 2, knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, pearl 2, knit 6, pearl 2, knit 6, pearl 2, thread forward knit 2 together, pearl 2, knit 1.—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th rows, as 2nd and 3rd rows; 8th and 9th rows as 2nd and 3rd rows; 10th as 3rd; repeat from 1st row.

CHARLOTTE G.—The address is 1, Oddy's-place, Islington-green.

ESTELLA is referred to the "Work Table" of the present week.

FANNY T.—About No. 14.

SUSAN ALBERTINA.—Send specimens, and the subject will receive attention.

MINNE.—One shall be prepared.

F. A.—In an early number.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The designs shall be given.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.—The pattern now is worked in double crochet; No. 16 will be found suitable. Use just sufficient water to cover the alum. Any quality of wool will answer. The basket must be suspended in the mixture.

MARY ALICE.—The common tin wire is used, and lamb-wool, or any other description most conveniently procured.

A SCOTCH LASSIE will receive an answer in next week's paper.

MARGARET.—It is difficult to give advice on the subject, not having seen the articles in question; Margaret must be guided by the cost of the materials, and the time required in their preparation.

A SWISS LADY.—1. Ten or twelve hours ought to intervene. 2. The composition does not require to be made fresh for each coat. When congealed it can easily be rendered fit for use by placing the vessel containing it in another filled with boiling water; stir the composition with a silver spoon till it is sufficiently liquid, but not hot; as the white lead is very heavy it requires to be stirred well from the bottom of the vessel, and, should it become too thick before the work is finished, a little boiling water may be added.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT shall have her desire complied with.

C. D. S.—Patterns of the description named shall be prepared.

T. G. B.—The case was duly forwarded, and it is trusted has been safely received.

AN ADMIRER.—Finish with a bright-coloured border and handsome fringe. Address the secretary of the Soho Bazaar, Soho-square, or the secretary of the Pantheon, Oxford-street, on the subject of the first and second inquiry.

THERESA.—The request shall be attended to.

294, Strand.

Mlle. DUFOUR.

DAVENTRY CHURCH.—A splendid new stained-glass window, by Mr. Wales, of Newcastle, who is now so eminent in this branch of art, has just been put in at the east end of Daventry Church. The window is divided into three compartments: in the centre and most prominent one, the subject chosen for titfully treated by the artist, both in respect to drawing and colour; in the right and left compartments, the baptism of our Saviour, and the offerings of the wise men in small figures. The remaining spaces are filled up by symbolical subjects from the Book of Revelation. The expression of the countenances in the different groups is exquisitely delineated, and each division of the window is enriched by a chaste and light border, which adds much to the effect, and tends greatly to harmonize the colours of the whole.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CLXXXII.—By E. CLARE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in six moves.

PROBLEM CLXXXII.

Played between two good players.

WHITE.

1. K P two
2. K Kt to B third
3. K B to Q B fourth
4. Q Kt P two
5. Q B P one
6. K castles.
7. Q B to Q R third
8. Q P two
9. P takes P
10. K P one
11. Q to Q Kt third
12. P takes P
13. P takes Kt.
14. K R to K sq +
15. B to K seventh +
16. P takes K Kt P
17. B to K B sixth +
18. B takes Q
19. Q R P takes Kt

BLACK.

1. K P two
2. Q Kt to B third
3. K B to Q B fourth
4. K B takes P
5. K B to Q R fourth
6. K B to Q Kt third
7. Q P one
8. P takes P
9. K Kt to B third
10. P takes P
11. Q to Q second
12. Q Kt to R fourth
13. Q Kt takes Q
14. K to Q sq
15. K to K sq
16. K R to Kt sq
17. Q to K third
18. B takes B

Black resigned.

The attack in this game is very ingenious.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CLXXXI.

WHITE.

1. Q to K fourth +
2. P checks.
3. Q to K Kt sixth, checkmate

BLACK.

1. K to B third (A)
2. K takes P

(A.)

1. K takes Q
2. Anywhere.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. CLARE.—We are thankful for the four enigmas; one of them must, however, be wrong, as the solutions direct one to play a Rook when there is no Rook on the board; the others are correct, and will be given in our future numbers. Mr. Clare would further oblige us, if in any future problems he would write the initials of the names of the pieces on the squares, instead of his present method.

DEREVON, TYRO, X. X., AMATEUR.—The solutions are correct.

SONNET ON REVISITING MY BIRTHPLACE AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

I stood once more amid the woods which lay
In quiet beauty round my childhood's home;
And, as I watched the sparkling waters foam,
My heart went back to a far distant day,
When young and hopeful and with spirits gay,
And soul as buoyant as the dancing wave,
I let the days pass on, nor ever gave
A tear for those who now are far away.
And years have fled, whose brightness I regret;
For the deep shadow of Time's ceaseless wings,
Which covers with a cloud all earthly things,
Hath passed across my heart, whose sun hath set.
Oh! when from this dear spot I wend my way,
Methinks I leave behind my spirit's day.

S. A. D.

Oct. 17, 1848.

OPENING OF THE NEW BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY.—On Tuesday the new Baptist meeting-house, which is designed to be a sort of cathedral, was consecrated by a series of religious services. Dissenters of all denominations attended in great numbers, headed by Dr. Morrison, Dr. Liefchild, Dr. Binney, Messrs. Green, Robinson, Brook, Davison, and others. The meeting-house is situated on the west side of Bloomsbury-street, immediately between the French Protestant Church and Bedford Episcopal Chapel.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.



Figs. 1.

2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Costume*.—High dress of slate-coloured gros-de-Naples, with a mantelet of the same. The skirt of the dress, which is very full, is ornamented up the front with a trimming composed of black velvet ribbon, about an inch and a half broad. This velvet ribbon is placed in horizontal rows up the front of the dress, from the bottom of the skirt to the top of the corsage: the rows being gradually shortened as they ascend upward to the waist, and gradually lengthened from the waist to the top of the corsage. They are finished at each end by a little ornament composed of loops of velvet ribbon. The sleeves of the dress are plain, and tight from the shoulder, reaching only about midway down the lower arm, where they are finished by a turned-up cuff. The cuff is open on the outside of the arm, and is edged with velvet ribbon of the same width as that which trims the front of the dress. Under-sleeves of white muslin, in one large bouillon, finished at the wrist with full ruffles of lace or worked muslin. The mantelet of slate-coloured gros-de-Naples, the same as the dress; it may be trimmed with black grey silk braid, or with very narrow black velvet ribbon. This dress and mantelet, we need scarcely observe, are peculiarly well adapted to slight mourning, and, if worn in that style of costume, it will of course be necessary to have the bonnet in

corresponding style. For slight mourning the bonnet may be of white chip or white drawn silk. The bonnet represented in our engraving, which does not represent a half-mourning costume, is of pink therry velvet, trimmed with bows of the same, and strings of pink satin ribbon. Gloves of pale yellow kid. A cashmere shawl may be substituted for the mantelet, if preferred by the wearer.

Fig. 2. *Dinner or Evening Costume for a Young Lady*.—Dress of white mull or jaconet muslin. The skirt with three groups of tucks. The first group consists of a hem about half a quarter deep, surmounted by four narrow tucks; the next group, above, consists of one tuck somewhat narrower than the hem at the bottom, and three narrow tucks above it; the third group is formed of a tuck something narrower than that in the second group, and is surmounted by two narrow tucks. The corsage is pointed in front, and fastens at the back by lacing. The pelerine, which is made to fit by being shaped and seamed on the shoulders, fastens behind by small loops and buttons. It is finished at the throat by a row of insertion, to each edge of which is sewn a row of very narrow scalloped lace, set on full. The same scalloped lace edges the short sleeves and the pelerine. White silk gloves. The back hair arranged in one thick plait, fastened round a tortoiseshell comb at the back part of the head. The front hair braided in

smooth bandeaux on the forehead; and the ends plaited and turned round so as to form a rosette on each temple.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The bonnets of the present season, at least those worn in plain outdoor dress, are chiefly of velvet and beaver; these bonnets are usually lined with satin of some light and gay colour, or with white satin. We have observed some bonnets of black velvet, trimmed on the outside with bows of the same, and lined with pink satin; the under-trimming consisting of bows of black velvet, intermingled with black lace or blonde. The effect of this combination is at once novel and distingué. A similar arrangement as to trimming and lining may be observed in making up bonnets of velvet of dark shades, such as green, blue, or claret colour, all of which tints are fashionable. For the carriage-drive, satin bonnets, either drawn or quilted, are very generally worn. They may be of any colour, even of light tints, or of white, as taste may dictate. With these satin bonnets a small veil of either black or white lace should be worn. It may also be mentioned that black lace is much employed in trimming velvet bonnets, either black or coloured.

Velvet dresses are very generally worn this

winter. They have the advantage of being equally well suited to evening and outdoor costume, especially as it is now customary to make two corsages—the one quite high to the throat, and the other of a form suited to evening dress. The favourite tints for velvet dresses (besides black, which is always fashionable) are dark green, garnet colour, brown, and very dark carnation. It is scarcely necessary to observe that a high velvet corsage should be perfectly plain. The sleeves may be quite tight and plain, and may either fasten closely at the wrist, or may be left wide enough to allow the hand to pass through, at the same time sufficiently short to show the muslin under-sleeve. The front of the low corsage should be ornamented with a drapery or folds of velvet; the short sleeves may also be edged with two or three narrow folds. The low corsages of velvet dresses are usually sloped somewhat to a point in front of the bosom; but a chemisette of worked muslin, trimmed with lace, rises above the velvet corsage, partially covering the bosom and shoulders.

BIJOUTERIE.—At the present season the jewellers seldom fail to produce some of those elegant novelties which are calculated to tempt purchases for the *étrennes* of Christmas or the new year. We will here mention a few of the prettiest trinkets which have attracted our notice in the course of a tour of shopping.

Bracelets are gradually becoming larger than they have been for some time past. A favourite pattern is a chain composed of thick links of gold. The serpents of hair still maintain their high favour. They are now made to twine twice or thrice round the arm. The heads, of massive gold, may be either plain or set with turquoise, diamonds, emeralds, or any combination of precious stones that taste may suggest.

Gold brooches for fastening shawls, collars, &c., are in a variety of patterns: the most favourite of which are clusters of foliage in dead and bright gold, coiled serpents, true lovers' knots, &c.

Ear-rings are now scarcely ever worn, except in full evening dress. The most fashionable pattern is the long drop, headed by a very small top; both top and drop consisting of large coloured stones, set round with brilliants. Ear-rings of a plainer description are of pink or blue enamel, surrounded by a gold setting, either plain or worked. These enamel ear-rings may be suited to the fullest evening costume, if encircled in a setting of pearls or diamonds, with flowers of the same on the enamel. It must be observed that ear-rings are worn rather long; the drop being as nearly as possible of the shape of an almond.

Enamel and marcasite form a charming combination,—the pure hues of the former showing off with admirable effect the brilliancy of the latter. Marcasite, in addition to its intrinsic beauty, has the recommendation (no inconsiderable one) of vast cheapness in comparison with jewels, even those of the secondary class. Marcasite is, in fact, not more costly than imitation jewels, whilst it boasts the superiority of reality, and imitates nothing. In short, no bijoux are more elegant and fashionable than those of enamel, either dark blue, light blue, or emerald green, set round with marcasite.

The present season affords a fitting opportunity for mentioning a very useful article called the *agrafe chatelaine*, or page. The purpose of this new invention is to enable a lady to raise her dress, when walking, by another mode than the ungraceful and inconvenient one of holding it up with the hands. The *agrafe chatelaine* consists of a bright steel chain, to one end of which is attached a hook, serving to suspend it from the waist. To the lower end of the chain there is affixed a kind of clasp, something similar to a pair of tweezers. Round the ends, where the clasp catches, small pieces of velvet are fixed, so as to prevent any injury to a dress of the most delicate material, when inserted on it. These chains are easily fixed and removed. We need not dwell on the convenience which a lady, either in town or country, must experience in being enabled to walk in wet and dirty weather with her hands free and unencumbered. Two only of these *agrafes* are usually employed; but most ladies, we think, would consider three more convenient—one on each side, and one behind. We must not omit to mention that the hook is inserted in a small slit, about the size of a button-hole, which is entirely concealed among the plaits or gathers in the upper part of the skirt of the dress.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.—We hear that "The People's Estate" at Mathon, purchased by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, is about to be brought again to the hammer, in consequence of that gentleman declining to complete the purchase. The reason assigned is the "annihilation" (Mr. O'Connor's own term) of the income derived from subscription to the Land Company since the publication of the evidence taken respecting its affairs by the select committee of the House of Commons.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

The Diamond and the Pearl. By Mrs. Gore. In 3 vols. Colburn. (Second Notice.)

Mrs. Gore has never been more successful than in the production of the present volumes, which sparkle from beginning to end with wit of no ordinary keenness and point. Her conception of character is distinct and varied, and the execution most happy. The heartlessness, as well as the possibility of heart, in a world of fashion where nature is, for the most part, suppressed to meet a conventional standard of what is right—which is too often what is wrong—is exhibited palpably to the mind; and with a running comment which weighs the value of each, so as to make every incident and trait the vehicle of a moral. What is splendidly mean or wicked in the one is held up to be scorned. The excellence of the other is so presented to us that we love it for its own sake first, and again for the sake of contrast. The great value of all this, moreover, is enhanced by the fact that the writer, except as a commentator, does not intrude. The hatred of heartlessness evidently grows out of no morbid feeling, but from the healthy one of admiring and loving what is good and true. And the estimate of character is evidently just. Exaggeration is resorted to by many writers to stimulate their own minds; unable, without it, fully to realize to themselves the absurdities and want of principle of beings who have grown artificial by force of example, by force of fashion, and from want of a sound heart to begin with. Their perceptions are not strong enough and clear enough to see deformity without deforming it still more, making up, betwixt fact and a tainted imagination, monsters which live not. Mrs. Gore is content with the reality, deeming it bad enough, and making out a better case for her keen censorship than those of her contemporaries whom we have indicated.

But "The Diamond and the Pearl." This is a story of Truth and Falsehood; and they spring from the same mother. Helen Downham and Blanche are the heroines. Fond and sisterly, even for sisters, in their early and neglected youth, the world grows up between them, and lo!—as Mrs. Gore would exclaim—they are no longer kindred. Helen, prompted by a vain nature, stung by a desertion the result of her imprudent aspirations, endeavours to win the heart of her sister's lover, the flippant, petted, dissipated, but in some respects manly, Lord Hartingham. Nursed by every stimulant of vanity since her entrance into the fashionable world, she has grown selfish and unscrupulous. She succeeds, by help of her own address backed by the most brilliant charms and the stratagem of the young lord's mother, her aunt. They are married, and then comes the revelation that she is heiress to the Downham estates, with a rent-roll of nine thousand a year. The idea that she has been entrapped where she thought she was deceiving, at once establishes a feud betwixt herself and her minor husband. Linked in every fashionable dissipation, there is no heart, nor semblance of it, betwixt them. Poverty succeeds; and, when on the brink of ruin, she is redeemed by her slighted and wronged sister, who for that very generosity meets with more wrong and more slight. The death of her father ushers her into the possession of her wealth; and then comes more of the prodigality, in which a high spirit, tainted by fashion and degraded by its own contradictory selfishness, finds forgetfulness, if not rest, drowning the monitor within, at every rebuke which it finds a pause to utter. Every splendour is to be outdone; nothing is to stand in comparison with her; but the pinnacle is never reached. A costly selfishness riots through its mad career, and sinks in the end into a miserable remorse.

Blanche, the Pearl, is an instance of those womanly virtues which converge to one glorious point—the sacrifice of self for the good and happiness of others. Here Mrs. Gore has been perfectly successful. Her appreciation of such a nature is just, and the sum of it, this—that while it sacrifices outwardly, and inwardly too, it gains, in heart at all events—in that treasure of content which riches do not bestow, which poverty cannot take away. Neglected, slighted, wronged, yielding her own comforts for the comforts of others, she is the most enviable figure in the group. Her sorrows pave the way for joys; her tears prepare for smiles which could never have been half so lustrous without them. And, finally, even in outward circumstances she triumphs, but so temperately that reverse, should it come after the last volume is closed, will fall lightly upon her.

Of the many characters which surround the two heroines we cannot speak in detail, but commend them to the attention of our readers as bearing out the introductory observations of this notice—which

we shall next week resume in conclusion of our review.

Episodes of Insect Life. By Acheta Domestica, M.E.S. Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, King William-street. 1849.

Long may such a cricket chirp; we are sure that Acheta's *Episodes* have only to be seen or heard, and appreciation will follow. Our fair readers will find in this work the lively and the severe admirably blended; rich veins of humour in a groundwork of solid and yet entertaining information. Although lightness and amusement can find subject-matter in every page, the under-current of *Episodes* is substance and accurate information.

The writer, whom we believe "not to be" of the softer sex, has made good use of the standard introductory work of our excellent old friends Kirby and Spence; nor has he hesitated to cull information from some of the volumes published by Knight, while occasional reference is made to other and later works devoted to this engrossing subject. How many would like to know the biography of that solitary house-fly, left widowed in this gloomy time of year—but one of a group that will only be too abundant by-and-by to please the careful housewife. You will find an amusing and a true history of the little domestic in the work before us, and figures of his grub, of his cradle, of his wonderfully contrived foot; and, at page 54, a moral in verse, derived from its history, on which our author has acted:—

"So try lightness, friend Poet—I warrant you'll find That, as I rule matter, so you may rule mind."

The dancing midge has here her chapter; a strange history it is, and one that will please many a one who has been annoyed with the persecuting gnat; its curious changes, its double biography—chapters 1, 2, 3, in the water; chapter 4, in the air—are with shame be it spoken, not known to ten in a thousand who take a country walk.

Those little busy housewives, the ants, have their story well told in this graphic book; and their portraits are taken in colours, so that there may be no mistake. We like portraits in books, and views of cottages, castles, or palaces, where good or great men have been born—one can read the history with so much more interest; so is it with natural history,—without illustrations even the best books are very defective. It is a decided want in Kirby and Spence's volumes that, though there are figures of the orders of insects, there are none of those more familiar creatures whose histories are made there so interesting to every reader. In the "*Episodes of Insect Life*" the publishers have decorated their book with admirable coloured figures of those very insects whose histories are recorded; while those who are fond of the comic and the light will find in the vignettes, which are also numerous, much to laugh at.

Our beautiful, if not very gaudy, native butterflies and moths are here presented in lively portraiture; and on page 108 may be seen a battle of "Ant-field" that would not disgrace the portfolio of an insect Wouvermans, Abraham Cooper, or William Allan. Spiders and wasps, bees and silkworms, are all here treated in a most lively way; and, to our mind, the vignette "gem" of "a widowed survivor," is a perfect "gem" of humour; while those insects (call a dog a bad name, &c.) meet in Mr. Acheta with a generous defender. We could dilate on this work, and give extracts, but with the latter we would scarcely know when to cease. The work is pre-eminently amusing and lively, and in it there is not one solitary dull page; the conception and execution of the coloured illustrations (done in a minute etching style on stone, and with wondrous accuracy), the fine paper and printing, and the lively gilt and stamped-designed cover (in blue silk it is exquisite), all combine to form a work which will be given away as a Christmas present by many a father to his daughter, by many a brother to his sister, and by not a few lovers to their sweethearts.

Social Distinction. Part XIII. By Mrs. Ellis. Tallis and Co.

We have only to extend to this number commendations of a like nature which we bestowed on its predecessors.

Gavarni in London. Part VIII. Bogue. Here ends "Gavarni in London,"—a work containing many first-rate descriptive articles from approved hands.

History of Ireland. Part V. By T. Wright, Esq. Tallis and Co.

This work proceeds carefully, though we doubt whether the history will create much interest till it comes nearer to our own times.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Wednesday evening was produced the long-promised, often-postponed, opera of "Quentin Durward." This is the first operative production of a very young composer, Mr. Henry Laurent, and, we believe, was written when he was but nineteen years of age. Taking this circumstance into consideration, and the lack of experience which all beginners are compelled to suffer from, we may pronounce "Quentin Durward" to be a most meritorious effort, and one which holds out a promise of much future excellence. There were throughout the opera numerous touches of genius, both melodically and instrumentally. The orchestral accompaniments showed a cleverness in combination, as well as in instrumental progressions. Mr. Fitzball, the best arranger of operatic libretti of the day, is the author of the piece, and has succeeded very cleverly in compressing Sir Walter Scott's three volumes into a very few lines of dialogue and a great many songs, duets, choruses, and the like. But it is seldom that a novel, however full of interest in itself, makes a good dramatic book. All that could be done by an author for the stage effect has been ably accomplished in the present instance.

The opera opens with a beautifully-painted scene of the forest surrounding the Castle of Plessis. Hunters enter and sing a very spirited chorus; they have missed the King, their master (Mr. Borroni), who, after they are gone, enters on the arm of *Quentin Durward* (Mr. Harrison): he has saved the King from the attack of a wild boar; and, being asked by the King to whom he owes his life, *Quentin* replies in the following aria, which we think the best song in the opera, although many after it appeared to please the audience more. The words are:—

"I come from the land of the mountain,
My footstep as light as its gale;
My heart is as clear as the fountain
Which flows through my own native vale.
My dirk and my pouch are my fortune,
And gold, though the latter may crave,
This steel ne'er its hoard shall replenish
But by deeds that are worthy the brave.

"I come from the green hills of Scotland,
The eagle plume waves on my brow;
And, while this heart beats 'neath the tartan,
For Scotland, for Scotland 'twill glow.
My belt, and my plaid o'er my shoulder,
I've wander'd away o'er the wave,
And seek, in the land of the soldier,
Better fortune—but worthy the brave.

Mr. Harrison sang it the first time (for it was sung twice) rather too fast, and a well-placed pause or two would have heightened the effect greatly. It seemed to us that he was not aware of the song possessing the real merit it did, until informed by the public, for on the repeat he sang it infinitely better. The King passes himself off as *Maitre Pierre*; this he does in a well-constructed song, and very well executed by Mr. Borroni, which was encored. They go together to an *auberge*, where *Quentin* first sees the *Lady Isabelle* (Mrs. Donald King) in the disguise of a soubrette; of course they fall in love. The King is angry at her coming to them; she implores, so does *Quentin*, which gives rise to a trio remarkable more for elegance than great effect. After this comes a very nice duet between *Isabelle* at a lattice, and *Quentin* beneath it; the words,

"On Scotland's hills, the mountain snow,
New fallen, is not more fair,"

were particularly well given by Mr. Harrison. *Quentin* is surprised by receiving a commission as Lieutenant of the King's Scottish archers, brought to him by his uncle *Balafré* (W. H. Payne). Then comes a spirited chorus of archers, "Fra the land o' heath and heather." The *Princess Joan* (Miss Messent) now arrives, with her attendants, in search of her father, the King. *Quentin* is again surprised to see that *Isabelle* is known to the Princess. The Princess, with her attendants and the archers, as they move away towards the castle, sing a grand chorus; and this ends the first act.

The next act commences with a scene in the Castle of Plessis-les-Tours. Here the King discovers that the Duke of Orleans, the intended husband of his daughter *Joan*, loves *Isabelle*, and places *Quentin* as sentinel to prevent any one passing; when alone he sings—and chants a very charming cavatina, "Is she a spirit, which above me." All his care and attention appeared to have been lavished upon this air; and very delightfully he accomplished its execution. It was loudly encored, as was the next song, by Miss Messent, "The merry dance is not for me." *Quentin* prevents *Orleans* from following *Isabelle*, which pleases the King so much that he appoints him to the command of the party who is to take her to the Governor of Liege.

The next scene is the gate of Liege. Conspiracy is afoot against the governor; but the conspirators, expecting a friend from France in the disguise of a Scottish archer, reveal their secret, by mistake, to *Quentin*, who in turn reveals it to the governor, but not in time to prevent the rising. But, before this takes place, *Isabelle* sings an aria, "Yes, memory turns to the days of childhood." The symphony, corneopoean obligato, was greatly applauded, and the song unanimously encored—deservedly so. The revolt takes place, and the governor is killed. This catastrophe ends the second act.

The third act is made up of the King's visit to the Duke of Burgundy, by whom he is detained on hearing of the revolt at Liege; but, the King consenting to join in putting down the rebellion, they become again friends, and with a grand chorus the scene closes. We next see *Quentin* and *Isabelle*, escaped from Liege, approaching a convent; here they sing a very elegant

duet—"Thro' the night"—and, but for the lateness, would have been encored. The nuns come out and welcome *Isabelle*; the Abbess is the *Princess Joan*. *Quentin*, left alone, sings another ballad—"Alone am I in sorrow." In the same scene *Isabelle* sang a "morceau"—"Oh! think not the feelings of woman's heart"—with exquisite feeling. The introduction of the oboe in the accompaniment was done in a way that deserves credit. The Duke of Burgundy declares who ever brings him the traitor William de la Marek shall have *Isabelle* and all her lands; and of course *Quentin Durward* accomplishes this feat; and after a blow up of the walls of Liege, *Isabelle* and chorus sing the finale.

The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, was quite equal to their usual excellence; and the whole mounting of the opera reflects great credit upon all concerned. The fault we find is the great length of the piece, but no doubt that will be remedied. There were five encores, and the overture would have received a like compliment had not Mr. Schira started off the opening chorus so soon as he did. Mr. Laurent was called for at the end, when the audience seemed quite astonished at his youthful appearance. We were told he was too nervous to conduct in person, which was a pity. We intend next week to give a more critical notice of the music of this opera in our Musical Review.

PRINCESS'S.—At this theatre, on Wednesday evening, was brought forward a new fairy ballad opera, by Edward Loder; and those of our readers who heard his "Night Dancers" will not be astonished to learn that this new effort contains many real beauties. The piece is called "Robin Goodfellow," and is, we believe, from the pen of an amateur. We have, unfortunately, no space to give the plot, nor to say little more than to announce the complete success of the work. There is some charming music: the pieces most likely to become popular, and deservedly so are—a song given with sweet effect by Miss Georgiana Smithson, "Drink of my Cup,"—but the reader must remember it is a fairy's cup; a ballad, by Mr. Weiss, "Sing me, then, the Songs of Old;" Miss Poole's air, "With Love my Heart is Glowing;" and a sweet air, given most sweetly by Mr. Charles Braham. At the conclusion the singers and the composer were called forward and received well-merited applause, and the opera was given out for every evening.—The new grand pantomime, to be produced at Christmas, is, we understand, from the same pen which last year made so great a hit in "Old Father Time."

For this week we must omit all the other theatres; but, as they have been playing nothing new, the omission will not be material.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

The Round, Catch, and Canon Club, held its fifth meeting on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Bradbury in the chair.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed at the Bath Assembly-rooms on the 19th inst. The solos to be sung by Miss Birch, Misses A. and M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss, supported by a full band and chorus.

The Hullah Music-hall, a little to the east of Bow-street, Long-acre, has been roofed in; it will be spacious enough to accommodate between two and three thousand persons.

Mlle. Lind at Oxford.—At the close of last week the University very generously placed the Sheldonian Theatre at the service of Mr. Lumley, with the sole stipulation that the concert should take place by daylight. Jenny Lind arrived at the Angel, and was unable to go in or out of her hotel without being followed by a loudly-cheering multitude. Mr. Lumley took up his quarters at the Star. By half-past twelve the theatre, a vast building unrivalled for its classic beauty and its perfect proportions, was filled to the very ceiling, and yet the admirable arrangements that were made prevented the slightest confusion or inconvenience. The vocal performers, in addition to Mlle. Jenny Lind, were Signori Belletti and F. Lablache, who were received with well-merited applause. But the greeting which was accorded to Jenny Lind exceeded in heartiness anything of the sort that we ever witnessed. From a desire apparently to testify her gratitude for this reception she came forward and sang with exquisite beauty the National Anthem, though it was not included in the programme. The performance comprised selections from favourite operas, which we need not particularize; still less would it become us to criticize the execution of her whom the world has pronounced unrivalled. We will only say that the magic tones of her voice, combined with her grace and amiability, never succeeded more completely in enchanting the ears and winning the hearts of her audience. The appearance of a large number of ladies in all quarters of the house imparted no small interest and attraction to the scene.

Mlle. Jenny Lind will sing in the Concert-hall at Manchester on the 19th inst., in aid of the fund for enlarging the Royal Hospital; the hall is large enough to accommodate 1200 persons. A second concert will take place on the 21st inst., in the Free-trade-hall, a spacious structure. The other vocalists will be Madame de Lozano and F. Lablache. Mr. Charles Hallé will perform on the pianoforte, and Mr. Seymour will lead an efficient band. All the seats in the Concert-hall will be reserved at one guinea each. The German Liedertafel and the Manchester Madrigal Society will render their assistance on the laudable occasion.

The Marquis of Thomond presided at a meeting of the Bath Harmonic Society on the 21th ult., which was very numerously attended.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mitchell, who is the great patron of Ethiopian serenaders, has engaged a new company, called "Dumbolton's," which had a private exhibition last night. They are six in number, consisting of three players on the banjo, one on the accordion, one on the tamborine, and one on the bones. According to the approved fashion the "tamborine" and "bones" are placed at the two extremities of the line, and create the usual amusement by their gesticulations. Most of the tunes are quite new.

Mr. Lover made his first appearance, since his return from America, at the Whittington Club on Wednesday evening, in an entertainment entitled "Paddy's Portfolio." It consisted in a series of original sketches by himself of old Irish and new American characters. They are hit off not only in a truly artistic style, but are also highly poetic and dramatic. Mr. Lover combines in himself the poet, the artist, the actor, and the musician!—in all of which he has achieved popularity; and his entertainments are highly interesting and amusing. His Irish anecdotes kept the audience in a roar of laughter. He paid a well-merited compliment to Americans, for the kindness he had experienced from them, but particularly for their generosity to his native country (Ireland) during the late famine, which he beautifully illustrated by an emblematic vision of "Rory O'More's Dream." He gave a lively and laughable description of an American election, with specimens of the speeches made on the occasion. He also gave a metrical recitation of "The Irish Fisherman," the story of which, he assures us, is founded on fact, and made a deep impression on the audience by its beautifully poetic feeling, and well-acted delineation. In the second part of the entertainment he gave a description of the grandeur of American forests and rivers, and a touching anecdote of a "Flooded Hut of the Mississippi." He fondly remembers his friends at home, which suggests the beautiful song, "The Alabama," followed by some excellent remarks on the Irish emigrants, and the various causes of emigration; in the course of which he proved by facts that the Irish (in America) were neither lazy nor improvident. He tells us he took particular occasion to inquire into facts; and he boldly stated that the result of his inquiry was, that the man that could do the most work was an Irishman, and the greatest amount of money paid into the savings' banks in America was paid in by the Irish. After alluding to the vastness of the American lakes, and the superstitions of the Indians, as well as the fun of the negroes, and illustrating all with characteristic anecdotes, he concluded his clever entertainment, which was well received by a large and highly-respectable audience.

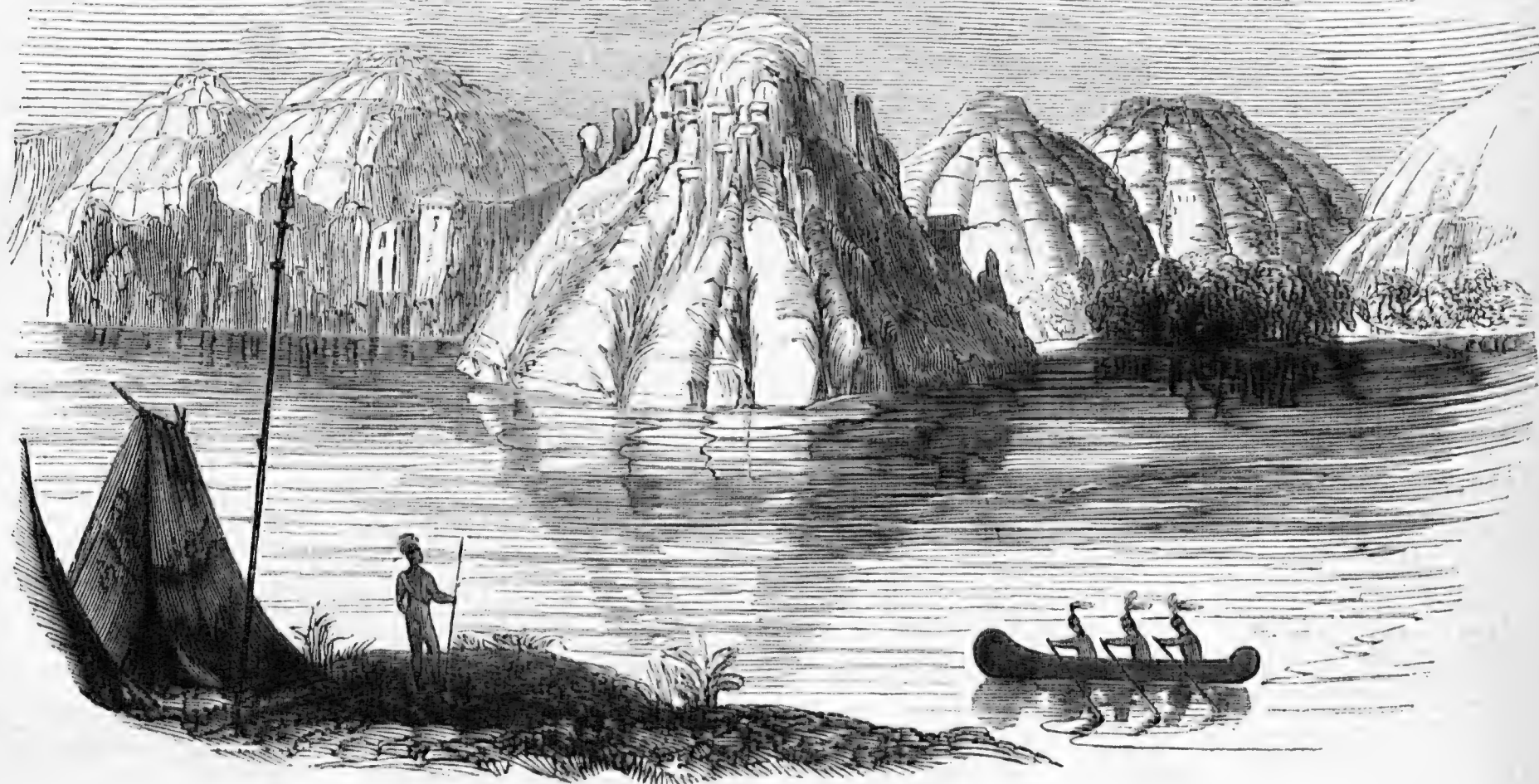
An extraordinary musical instrument has just been erected by Bevington and Sons, of Greek-street, Soho, in the Cyclorama, Albany-street, a new exhibition of moving panoramas about to be opened. This noble instrument contains four distinct organs—three manual, and one pedal; it has nine composition, with three coupling movements, great drum, side drum, cymbals, and triangles; it has fifty-three stops, sixteen pedal movements, and 2407 pipes. It will produce all the effects of several bands, possesses more power than the Apollonicon of former days, and, in the present advanced taste for music, it will doubtless excite a corresponding interest.

THE CONQUEROR.

FEVER ON BOARD AN AFRICAN TRADER.

Extract from a private letter, written by the chief officer of the brig Conqueror, just arrived at Cowes from the river Gambia:—

"We had a remarkably fine passage out, and arrived at the mouth of the river without anything particularly worth recording. * * * Bathurst is situated at the mouth of the river Gambia; there are a few good houses, and the dwellings of the black population are extremely comfortable. The English clergyman and his daughter both died of the fever while we were there; a French ship that had been up the river lost every hand. We had no sickness until after we left. We had not been long at sea until the carpenter and four other hands fell sick of fever: the first that died from it was the former, a strong middle aged man; he rapidly sank under it, and died about four o'clock one afternoon, and we buried him, as is usual at sea, by sewing him up in his hammock and placing some heavy stones at the feet; the corpse is then laid upon one of the hatches, and placed upon the rail amidships. The captain then read prayers, and, at the words "Commit his body to the deep," the hatch is slipped over the side—the remains of the poor fellow are launched into the bosom of the deep. In a day or two after this I was myself attacked, and soon lost all recollection of everything. On my return to consciousness I found two more of the crew had died, and had been also buried at sea. The captain had also a slight attack of the frightful malady, and there were only two hands, except the cabin-boy, capable of working the ship. Too much praise cannot be given to these noble fellows for their really heroic conduct, for they not only had to work the ship but attend to the sick; and when it is considered these two individuals brought the vessel over fifteen hundred miles, under such circumstances, it is almost extraordinary, and I think that, if it was represented to Lloyd's, they would no doubt reward them as they deserve."



BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA.

America has everything on a large scale. She boasts of the deepest and longest rivers, the most extensive prairies, the most gigantic trees and forests, and by far the most astounding waterfall in the world. These are the works of Nature; it remained for an American to produce something in art analogous to these. Mr. Banvard has accomplished this, and exhibits to our wondering eyes the largest painting ever seen. The size, however, is the least of its merits,—a more thoroughly interesting and instructive exhibition it has never been our lot to visit, and we strongly recommend every one who wishes to acquaint himself with the peculiar and beautiful scenery of the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers to pay frequent visits to this truly novel panorama. Mr. Banvard modestly states that he does not exhibit his painting as a work of art; and certainly, in an artistic point of view, it will not bear comparison with the beautifully painted panoramas which we have been accustomed to see. But this we may safely affirm, that no artist yet ever produced a work of similar excellence under the trying labours, difficulties, and personal danger which Mr. Banvard experienced. Nothing but the most indomitable spirit and resolution could have enabled him to complete his undertaking. The colouring of the views, though strange to our eyes, is faithful to nature, and therefore not to be condemned, though it may present to us a somewhat bizarre appearance, from our not being accustomed to see similar effects. The short account of the life of the artist, given in the book describing the panorama, increases the interest of the painting, and affords another instance of the truth that perseverance will overcome every obstacle. We cannot speak too highly of the interest which we ourselves felt when present at the exhibition; and the repeated applause of the audience was a satisfactory proof that our admiration was shared by others. The point chosen for our ILLUSTRATION is a singular view near the banks of the Missouri, called the Domes. These are large bluffs of different-coloured clays, the tops of which have been washed away by the rains into circular forms, so that at a distance they resemble the immense domes of some huge city. We very much regret that great press of matter prevents our entering so much at large on the subject of the painting as its own merits or our inclination would have led us to do.

ENIGMA.

My first Paddy rides both by day and by night in;
My second most ladies are prone to delight in;
Of the palace my whole is an inmate, no doubt of it;
But they take me, and shake me, and beat me, when
out of it.

E. C.

COUNTRY QUARTERS.

BY

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Honor O'Flaherty had only advanced a few steps from Miss White's shop, when she encountered Mr. Hunter. "Well, my fair Honor," said he, "I was going in search of you, and having some loose coin to throw away at that old cat, Miss White's shop, I want you to select something for me. I have observed the old girl always looks cross unless one lays out money with her. Come back and choose some trumpery for me?"

"Not I," replied Honor, *brusquely*; "I am in no humour for such nonsense. But let us walk to the waterside, for I want to speak to you without interruption."

The pair walked on rapidly, and almost in silence, until they left the streets behind them, and, when free from the fear of interruption, Honor stopped and, laying her hand on Hunter's arm, thus addressed him:

"I'll tell you what, James, the time is come when we must positively elope and get married. People are talking at every side of our meetings, our walks, and our attachment. I would not for the whole world have my character made the sport of idle tongues; and such will inevitably be the case if we do not at once put our intentions into execution."

"The colonel has applied for leave of absence for me, and I expect it from the Horse Guards by this night's post. I have got my next quarter's allowance, and if the leave comes I'll be ready to start to-morrow night."

"What am I to do for a maid, James?"

"Try to do without one until we are married."

"What, and travel with you alone? Not for all the world."

"Why, we shall be man and wife in two days, Honor, and then what need we care for what people may say? I had no notion you were so prudish, Honor."

"Prudish or not, I'll not go alone with you."

"Can it be possible that you are afraid to trust yourself alone with me?"

"Not a bit; for, if I thought you'd so much as kiss the tips of my fingers without my consent, I'd never marry you."

"Then why want a maid?"

"Because I fear the comments of evil tongues; and I must insist, James, on having a woman to sit in the same carriage with us until we are wedded."

"What a pleasant journey we are likely to have," observed Hunter, sulkily, "with a stupid brute of a lady's maid stuck between us, before whom one can't say a word."

"Why not? We can have nothing to say that need be kept a secret. The woman who is to accompany us will know, of course, that we are eloping to be married, therefore we may talk about that without reserve, and a pleasant subject too, at least, according to my notion."

Hunter, nevertheless, did not appear convinced that a trio could be as pleasant as a *tête-à-tête*, and his clouded brow denoted his opinion.

"What a pity you don't speak French?" observed Honor.

"How should I have dreamed that I should ever require it?" was the reply.

"But where are we to find a maid? Let me reflect. I know a young mantuamaker, a decent woman, who, I dare say, would be glad to go with me."

"It has just occurred to me that my valet's wife would do better. She is a respectable woman, always accompanies her husband wherever I go, keeps my linen in order, and may prove a good servant to you."

"Yes, that will do famously. I'll have my clothes ready in a parcel to throw out of the window if I have no servant, so that when I leave the house I'll have nothing to encumber me. I do so hope that your leave of absence will come by this evening's post, and then we can start to-morrow night."

"I dare say it will."

"It's lucky you have a carriage of your own, and, if you take your own horses to the first post, there will be no one to tell who accompanied you, for you can tell your coachman when you get there that if he says anything you will discharge him. And now, one word more. Don't go to Miss White's shop. I've a particular reason for this, which I'll tell you when we are on the road; and now good by, my dear James."

"Can't you stay a little longer, Honor, I'm always so bored when I have no one to amuse me. I can no longer make the idle boys about the streets run races, swim, or box, as I used to do, the colonel makes a fuss bidden it, because their plaguy mothers make a fuss about their being made ill by it; and as you say I must not go to Miss White's shop to hear all the gossip, and our fellows in the regiment are always reading, drawing, or writing, and don't like being interrupted, I never know what to do with myself except to smoke, and too many cigars make me ill. I wish you'd walk about with me as long as you can stay out, or let me go home with you for a couple of hours."

"It's out of the question, my mother is as cross as possible at your coming so often, and would make a piece of work if you came. Go home and see your things packed up, that will kill time; and remember you have only one day more to pass without having me always by your side to amuse you. We'll have rare fun, you may be sure, for you know how I can make you laugh."

"Yes, by Jove, no one ever made me laugh so much."



you, my dear Honor; and I hope and trust, once we are married, I shan't be so dull and mopish as I am now. Whenever I see a wet day I fall into the blue devils, and I don't know what to do with myself. I look out of the window, see the drops of rain running down the panes of glass, the waterspouts sending down showers on the dirty pavement, and the gutters stirred up by the heavy rain, presenting such a picture of filth and wretchedness that I turn from it with disgust, and feel fit to hang myself. Then I count the patterns on the paper on my room and on the carpet till my head feels giddy. I can find no one to play at cards or backgammon with me; I hate to smoke alone, and the day seems as if it would never pass away."

"Why don't you try to read. There are many books that might amuse you?"

"I have often taken up a book, but before I had read three pages it bored me so much that I have thrown it down. I have frequently wished to have a servant who could amuse me when I had no one else to do so; but it would be considered ungentlemanly in a regiment to associate with one's servant. I have so thought of learning to play the fiddle, but it would give me trouble, so I abandoned the project. Nothing so tiresome as not knowing what to do with oneself, and having to look at one's watch every twenty minutes in the hope that at least double that time has passed. I dare say this never happened to you, Honor?"

"Never. I can hardly find time for half what I want to do."

"I have tried breakfasting twice, instead of once, to fill up the long day, and have had two luncheons, but they only made me ill and spoiled my appetite for dinner; so at last I said to myself there is nothing left for me but to marry some lively girl that will amuse me and keep the blue devils away, and you came in my way, Honor, just in the nick of time. In England I could have gone a long time without thinking of marrying; for there's no quarters to which a regiment can be sent where one can't find two or three public billiard-rooms; and, if there is no one to play with, one can play with the marker. Then there are boxing-matches, cock-fighting, dog-fighting, rat-hunting, and various other amusements to kill time; but here there's nothing going on, and, as I find all my brother officers have taken to reading much more than when we were in England, there's no getting them to amuse me."

"Well, you'll soon be independent of them, that's the comfort," said Honor O'Flaherty.

Mr. Hunter drew out his watch, expressed his delight at finding it was an hour later than he had imagined, complimented his future bride on her power of making the time pass so much more rapidly than when he was alone; and she exhorting him again not to go to Miss White's shop, and to take a circuitous route back to the town, while she pursued the shortest one, they parted with expressions of im-

patience uttered by both for the arrival of the hour for their elopement.

"He is the greatest booby I ever met," thought Honor to herself as she retraced her steps towards home; "he doesn't care a straw for me, and, what is more, is such a goose as to let me see he only marries me to be amused. A nice compliment for a pretty girl," thought Honor, with bitterness of heart, "and one which I shan't forget when I am Mrs. James Hunter. He'll be a terrible bore for a companion, but that I must remedy as well as I can by always having plenty of young and pleasant officers to lunch with us every day, and to spend the evenings. I'll make his money fly, I can tell him. I'll be the best-dressed woman wherever I go. I'll have the nicest carriages, and deny myself nothing that strikes my fancy; so that I'll make up to myself for having a stupid booby of a husband, who only marries me that I may amuse him. Oh! the fool—the fool!"

Mr. Hunter's leave of absence arrived as he expected, and he took means to apprise Honor O'Flaherty of the fact. She passed a considerable portion of the night in making her preparations for her intended flight; and, having concealed her packages in a small closet within her room, sat down to reflect on her projects. For the first time the thought of her mother's anger, grief, and shame when her elopement should be discovered, occurred to her; and some natural tears filled her eyes as she presented to herself her poor, weak-minded, and helpless parent left alone. But she wiped them soon, at the recollection that hereafter she would secure independence and comfort to the old lady; and that her neighbours and friends, she felt certain, would not forsake her in her affliction. "I am determined to save her from all blame in this affair," thought Honor, with more kindness of intention and forethought than often instigated her actions; and, drawing forth her writing implements, she wrote as follows:—

"My dearest mother, when you receive this letter I shall be far away, on my road to be married to Mr. Hunter. Don't be angry or sorry, for it's no manner of use, and be assured the step I am taking will be for your advantage as well as for mine. I dared not tell you what I was going to do, for I knew you would be angry and try to prevent me. Mr. Hunter felt sure his parents would not consent to his marrying a girl without a fortune, and, if they suspected his attachment to one so situated, would immediately take him away from this, so we determined to elope, get married in Scotland, then in England after, and, as he is an only child, his parents will soon forgive our runaway match and receive us kindly. Don't blame me too much; for, if it had not been for the reasons I have just given you, I would never have consented to elope, as I would have much preferred having a public and elegant wedding at home. But rich husbands are not to be easily had, and to secure one I have consented to this step. Don't think I go alone with Mr. Hunter.

His servant's wife, a decent woman, will accompany us, and I have insisted that she is to sit between him and me in the carriage during the whole journey, and sleep in my room. The first thing I will do when I am married will be to send you a certificate and some money, and I will take care you shall have a liberal allowance regularly paid as long as you live, that will enable you to have every comfort. Judy knows nothing whatever of my elopement, and never was in my confidence, so don't blame her. God bless you, my dearest mother. Forgive me for the pain I am inflicting on you at present, and believe me your affectionate daughter,

HONOR O'FLAHERTY."

A tear fell on the paper as it occurred to the writer how many would dim the eyes of her poor mother when she perused it, and a relenting of the heart made her hand unsteady as she folded and sealed the epistle. But Honor's was not a mind to dwell long on painful reflections, and she summoned to her aid to banish them visions of future fortune and all the good that wealth can secure; and, to do her justice, the independence she should bestow on her mother, and the liberal gifts she would often send her, afforded the best consolation at this moment for the pangs of regret she for the first time experienced. "I never before thought I liked my poor mother so well," murmured she; "but I can't bear to think how many sad hours she will spend, how many bitter tears she will shed. I wish Judy could read, for I'd write her a letter to tell her that she must not neglect anything that can afford comfort or consolation to her mistress, and that I will reward her well for her care. Poor Judy, too! perhaps I may never see her again. How hurt she will be that her young mistress, of whom she was so proud, should take a step that will set all the neighbours talking. My native mountains, my bright river, that I've so often delighted to look upon as it ran sparkling and bounding on its course, I feel a pang at leaving you too. But I must not think of all this, but turn my thoughts to when I can come back a rich lady, wearing the finest clothes, beautiful jewels, elegant laces, and with fine carriages, horses, and servants, and when the neighbours will say, 'Well, after all, Honor, though a wild girl, makes an excellent daughter.'"

"You're not well, darling," observed Mrs. O'Flaherty the next morning, as she and her daughter sat at breakfast, of which meal Honor scarcely tasted. Judy, Judy, come here!"

"Coming, ma'am, coming, ma'am," replied Judy, rushing in while tying on a white apron.

"I am sure, Judy, Miss Honor's not well. She can't eat a morsel of breakfast, and she looks as pale as if she hadn't had a wink of sleep the whole night. I have cut this nice thin slice of bread which you must toast for her Judy, and—"

"Indeed, dear mother, I could not touch it."

"Then tell me, darling, what's the matter with

you? Have you a headache, a pain in your side, or in your chest?"

"No, indeed, mother. There is nothing at all the matter with me, but I feel I can't eat."

"Look at your young mistress, Judy, see how pale she is, how heavy her eyes look! Only I know that my dear Honor never cries, I'd think she has been shedding tears."

Judy glanced at her youthful mistress, and, like Mrs. O'Flaherty, was struck with her unusual paleness and languid eyes; but, unwilling to increase the anxiety of her doting mother, she said, "Is it Miss Honor shedding tears? faith she's not given to do that same any way, for she thinks it's enough to have one of the family crying half the long day."

But, though Judy said this, she nevertheless felt certain that Miss Honor *had* been weeping, and bitterly accused herself for being the cause. "I wish my tongue had been in my pocket," thought the faithful creature, "when I went to tell Miss Honor the spiteful remarks those *bastes* made on her whilst walking with the young officer. She has a proud spirit of her own, and a good right she has to it, considering the old family and rich Milesian blood she comes from; and sure 'twas enough to enrage and affront her to know that those who are not fit to tie her shoe should dare to take the liberty of speaking about her. And I to be such a good-for-nothing brute as to tell her! I deserve to be ducked under a pump, so I do, for my impudence in telling her such nonsense, but I declare to God above I meant it all for the best."

"Judy, have a nice little chicken roasted for my darling's luncheon," said the anxious mother, "and a nice laughing potato quite hot."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And be sure, Judy, to have it on the table at one o'clock."

"To the minute, ma'am."

Honor attempted to say she knew she could not eat, but the tenderness of her mother melted her, and she burst into tears.

"Oh! my own child, my precious Honor, tell me where you suffer. Let me send for the doctor, and let me entreat you to go to bed."

Honor saw that, unless she made an effort to master her feelings, her mother, believing her to be seriously ill, would not leave her for a minute, wiped her tears away, and, forcing a smile, assured her parent that she really felt not the slightest indisposition, but had merely a little nervousness, which would soon subside if left quiet.

The luncheon was served to her at one o'clock, and to please her mother she eat a few morsels much against her inclination. She remained at home the whole day seated in the window, and saw, as evening came on, Mr. Hunter approach it and drop a note on the window-sill. Her mother had left the room only two minutes before, so that Honor could raise the window, snatch the note, and devour its contents; which having done, she wrote two lines on the back of it to signify that when it was dusk she would let fall her packages into the street, and at twelve o'clock be ready to depart with her lover.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

OXFORD.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—An election of a scholar and exhibitioner on the Mitchell foundation, at Queen's College, will take place on Thursday, Jan. 25, next.—The hall of Exeter College was crowded by members of the university and their friends to hear the exercise composed by Mr. E. G. Monk, organist, precentor, and fellow of St. Peter's College, Radley, near Oxford, previous to his taking the degree of Mus. Bac. The words were taken from Milton's "Ode on the Nativity."

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.—We are happy to learn that the right rev. prelate has recovered from his serious indisposition, and has returned to the episcopal palace at Chichester for the winter.

At a meeting of the curators of Sir Robert Taylor's Institution, held at Oxford, Dr. Trithem, secretary to the Geographical Society, was elected professor of modern European languages in the Taylor Institution.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A new and magnificent church, dedicated to St. Peter, has just been completed in Cheltenham. It will be consecrated immediately after Christmas by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—A service of plate has been purchased by subscription in the town of Great Yarmouth, for presentation to the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., for some time vicar of that parish, but who has recently been presented by the Bishop of London to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The service consists of four very elegant silver corner dishes and covers, upon which is the following inscription:—"To the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., from his friends in Yarmouth, in grateful acknowledgment of his arduous, disinterested, and truly Christian services during the time that he was minister of this parish—1848." The armorial bearings, with the motto of the reverend gentleman, are engraved on the covers.

THE ARMY.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 1.—7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Capt. J. T. Liston, from half-pay unattached, to be paymaster, vice T. Small, who has retired on half-pay as captain 1st West India Regiment. 11th Dragoons—Lieut. J. Hely, from the 58th Foot, to be paymaster, vice W. Houghton, who has retired upon half-pay. 12th Dragoons—Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class C. Anderson to be surgeon, vice J. L. Tighe, who retires upon half-pay. 14th Dragoons—Lieut. C. W. Thompson, to be captain, by purchase, vice Longfield, who retires; Cornet W. D. Boyd to be lieutenant, vice Thompson; F. Vansittart, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Boyd. 6th Regiment of Foot—Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Mostyn, M.D., from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Duncan, promoted in the 12th Foot. 7th Foot—Captain A. F. Wallace, from the 26th Foot, to be capt., vice Hopson, who exchanges. 10th Foot—Captain W.

Fenwick to be major, without purchase, vice Montizambert, killed in action; Lieut. H. A. Hollingsworth to be capt., vice Fenwick; Gent. Cadet F. B. Sandwith, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase. 11th Foot—Ensign R. W. Cardiff to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bewes, who retires; G. T. Osborn, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cardiff. 12th Foot—Assist.-Surg. W. Duncan, from the 6th Foot, to be surg., vice W. Robertson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay. 16th Foot—Lieutenant J. W. Bostock, from the 29th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice James, who exchanges. 21st Foot—Lieut. F. Holland to be capt., by purchase, vice Andros, who retires; Second Lieut. W. T. M'Grigor to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holland; G. J. B. Bartelot, gent., to be second lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Grigor; Lieut. J. P. Stuart to be adjutant, vice Holland, promoted. 26th Foot—Capt. W. H. Hopson, from the 7th Foot, to be Capt., vice Wallace, who exchanges. 29th Foot—Lieut. J. T. James, from the 16th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Bostock, who exchanges. 32nd Foot—Major H. V. Brooke to be lieutenant-col., without purchase, vice Patoun, killed in action; Capt. W. Case to be major, vice Brooke; Lieut. A. G. Brine to be capt., vice Case; Ensign J. Swinburn to be lieutenant, vice Brine; Ensign J. A. Short, from the 80th Foot, to be ensign, vice Swinburn; Colour-Sergeant J. Giddings to be quartermaster, vice Taylor, killed in action. 37th Foot—Second Lieut. W. Baker, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be ensign, vice Lamert, who exchanges. 50th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Galton, from the 60th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice O'Molony, who exchanges. 60th Foot—Lieut. H. A. O'Molony, from the 50th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Galton, who exchanges. 66th Foot—Ensign D. R. Ross to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pyne, deceased; Gent. Cadet R. H. Paget, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Ross. 71st Foot—Lieut. J. Horne to be adjutant, vice Prince, who resigns the adjutancy only. 75th Foot—Ensign J. G. Fox to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mahony, who retires; F. Hardy, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fox. 80th Foot—Gent. Cadet C. Rice, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Short, appointed to the 32nd Foot. 82nd Foot—Acting Assist.-Surg. A. L. Adams, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice Webster, promoted on the staff. 83rd Foot—Lieut. C. W. Austen to be capt., by purchase, vice Woodgate, who retires; Ensign W. M. Molony to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Austen; R. T. Sweeny, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Molony. 99th Foot—Ensign R. Clancy to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knox, who retires; T. Templeman, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Clancy. Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. W. Bagenall to be capt., without purchase, vice Gray, deceased; Ensign G. F. Lamert, from the 37th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice W. Baker, who exchanges.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Colonel W. J. D'Urban, deputy quartermaster-general in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to be deputy quartermaster-general to the forces serving in North America, vice Lieut.-Col. F. A. M. Fraser, deceased; Lieut.-Col. H. J. French, deputy quartermaster-general in Jamaica, to be deputy quartermaster-general to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, vice Lieut.-Col. D'Urban, appointed to Canada.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. G. M. Webster, M.D., from the 82nd Foot, to be staff-surg. of the second class, vice Anderson, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons; Acting Assist.-Surg. N. H. Stewart, M.D., to be assist.-surg. to the forces, vice Mostyn, appointed to the 6th Foot.

BREVET.—Capt. Sir R. C. Shakespear, of the Bengal Artillery, to be major in the army in the East Indies; Capt. H. T. Combe, of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, to be major in the army in the East Indies.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the commission of Ensign E. J. Mathias, in the 80th Foot, has been dated Aug. 25, 1848, instead of Oct. 9, 1846. The removal of Lieut. G. Swaby from the 18th Foot to the 96th Foot on the 18th of August, 1848, has been cancelled.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Dec. 4.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—First Lieut. R. B. M'Crea to be second capt., vice Ross, deceased.

THE NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF THE SYREN, 16, FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA. The Syren, 16, Commander Challoner, anchored at Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon, from the West Coast of Africa. She sailed from Sierra Leone on the 7th ult., which is her latest date from the station. The squadron was healthy, and the station, generally, was also healthy.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE BARONESS ST. MART.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The *Baroness St. Mart*, on surrendering on Saturday morning, pleaded "Not guilty" to a charge of stealing two rings, value £40, the property of Sir John Hare. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Ballantine, for the defence. The baroness was accompanied by her husband. Mr. Clarkson opened the case for the prosecution, and stated all the facts which were given in evidence when the witnesses were examined at the police-court.—Sir John Hare examined: I reside at the Royal-crescent, Bath. I was formerly a merchant at Bristol. I first saw the prisoner and her mother, who was the wife of a Polish baron named Grabrinski, at the house of a friend at Bath. I was in Paris in January, 1847, and the prisoner and her mother came to the hotel at which I was staying, and I gave up my apartments to them. I left, and came to England. About two months afterwards I returned, when I found them still at the hotel, but they were preparing to leave, and left the day after my return. I returned to London, and soon after I visited them at St. John's-wood, in consequence of a note I received; and I then found the prisoner's husband, the Baron St. Mart, one of the party, and I was informed that he was about to be married to the prisoner. I was afterwards informed that the marriage could not take place till the arrival of some papers from the Continent, and, as they complained that they scarcely knew how to employ their time till the papers did arrive, I invited them down to my residence at Bath. On the 26th of April I dined at home. The dinner party comprised the prisoner, the Countess Grabrinski, and the Baron St. Mart. After dinner I was writing some letters in the dining-room; the prisoner came to me. I took this casket (produced) from a portable desk at which I was writing, and took from it a diamond-ring, which I put on my finger. It was a "cluster" ring, that is, a ring with a large diamond in the centre, with smaller diamonds set round. The prisoner, whose name then was Miss Todhunter, asked me to allow her to look at it, which I did. She then asked me what I had in another casket which I had in my hand. I told her an emerald ring. It was a gold ring, with an emerald in the centre, surrounded by small brilliants. I told her they were rings which had been worn by Lady Hare during her lifetime; upon which, she remarked that Lady Hare must have had very small fingers. She then had one in her hand and one on her finger. She said, "I'll keep these rings;" but I requested her to return them, as I set a very high value upon

them, on account of their having belonged to Lady Hare. She still said that she would keep them, though I many times requested that she would give them up. She assigned no reason. I was anxious to save the post, so I took my letters to the post-office, the Baron St. Mart accompanying me. We then went to a party. We returned from the party about eleven. During the time they remained at my house I did not ask for the rings. It did not occur to me. On the Tuesday I had a large party, some friends of mine being there. On the Thursday they left. I was so much engaged from the Monday when she took the rings till the Thursday, when they went away, that I did not think of the rings. I thought of them after they were gone. I was invited to be present at the wedding on the Saturday, and I left Bath on the Friday after they left on the Thursday. On arriving in town I drove to the prisoner's house in Thayer-street. When I got there, at four o'clock, they were at dinner. I was pressed to sit down at table, which I did. When the prisoner was about to leave the room, I said, in a low tone of voice, "Bring down my rings." She made no answer, but when she came down she said, "What was that you said to me when I was leaving the room?" I said, "Bring down my rings," when she replied that she had not got them. I apologized, and pealed to the Countess Grabrinski; high words ensued, and I left the house. I went to a relative of mine, named Charles Fleay. He went with me, on the morning on which the marriage took place, to the prisoner's house in Thayer-street. Mr. Fleay made a communication to me. I went again in the evening, with Sir Alexander Downie and Mr. Makinson, of the Isle of Skye. The baron, the prisoner, and the Countess Grabrinski, were present. I demanded my rings, but they all denied that they had them. The baron requested me to leave the house, and I went to Marylebone Police Court, but there was no magistrate there. In July, 1847, I went to Boulogne, where I met the prisoner. I heard nothing of my rings until the 6th of November in the present year, when I received a letter from Sergeant Hockaday, a police-officer. I came immediately to London, and was induced to take steps for the arrest of the prisoner. I caused her to be taken into custody. The Countess Grabrinski said, "That man (meaning me) is mad, and the other (Hockaday) is his keeper." The prisoner implored me to let her go, but I refused. She was committed for trial after three examinations before the magistrate. The lowest value of the rings was £40. I never conversed with the prisoner about rings before she took those in question.—Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn: I retired from business about ten years ago. I first knew the countess in 1843. I dined with her occasionally at Bentinck-terrace. In the latter part of 1845 I went to Boulogne, and was there and in Paris about two years. I saw the prisoner and her mother in 1846. I dined with them, I should say, five times. I met them my barouche and pair, and drove them out frequently. They complained of their apartments at the hotel, and said that they would leave if the landlord would let them. They did, in point of fact, leave Paris the next day. I will not swear I went to Boulogne. I also went to Boulogne. I did not see both the ladies on board the boat, but I did not, I swear, talk to them. I know a Mr. Owen; I did not tell Mr. Owen, at Boulogne, that I had been to see two ladies off. Mr. Owen did not say to me, "What is that young lady you are so sweet upon?" I went back to Paris to pay some bills; the countess gave a ball at Paris; we jointly bore the expenses. On the 15th of April I attended a drawing-room. On the 21st I was at a ball given by Mrs. Perrington. I might have danced. I am in the habit of dancing. I think I am 61.—Mr. Cockburn: Are you not 65?—Sir J. Hare: I am 61.—Mr. Cockburn: Will you swear that you are 61?—Sir J. Hare: I don't think I am; but, for the sake of saying something, I'll say I am 64 years of age.—This reply caused much laughter in court. There was much more of a like gossiping, inconclusive character; and subsequently the woman Russell was examined, whose statement was *laure* in the extreme. Finally, the case for the prosecution being closed,

Mr. Cockburn made a most eloquent and forcible address to the jury on behalf of the accused lady. He commenced by stating that when he reflected that the interests of a lady standing in the position of the accused—the wife of a gentleman, the possessor of an ancient and honourable title in a foreign country, and who, besides, was in the condition of being on the eve of bringing into the world an heir to the house and title—were placed in his keeping; when he reflected that that child might also become the heir to the brand of infamy which would be indelibly impressed upon it if its mother were found guilty upon such a charge as this, he could not deny that he felt the deepest interest in the issue of the present inquiry. When, however, he thought of the nature of the evidence upon which the charge was sought to be supported—at the inconsistency of the case for the prosecution—he entertained a confident opinion that no jury would think of returning a verdict of guilty upon such evidence, and that the necessary consequence must be an honourable acquittal. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the facts, and said it was clear with much venerable prosecutor looked upon the young lady with much more tender intimacy to exist between them; but, finding that his suit was not successful, he had instituted the prosecution, actuated by feelings of jealousy and disappointment. It had been suggested by the counsel for the defence that he might possibly think it necessary to be justified as a seculor on account of his position and his being formerly a tradesman. He certainly should not think himself worthy of ridiculing any man who might be deemed worthy of receiving knighthood at the hands of his sovereign, and he did think that every one might be excused at laughing at an old gentleman like the prosecutor, who, forgetful of his years, took upon himself to follow young ladies about, dance with them at different boarding-houses, write love sonnets, and place poetry upon their plates, and other ridiculous proceedings which might be excusable in a boy, but which were totally inconsistent with the position of the prosecutor in his advanced period of life. He adverted to the manner in which the prosecutor had given his evidence, and said that, although he could hardly get one single straight answer from him, it was clear that after the marriage he had acted in a most unmanly manner towards the prisoner and her husband and mother, and that he had most grossly insulted them upon several occasions. With regard to the John's own statement, relating to the original transaction, he submitted that it was hardly credible. He talked of the value of these rings and the care he took of them, and yet, after they were left in the possession of the prisoner, on the night when he first showed them to her, with regard to the repair of the baron's own ring, he did not forget to ask for the immense sum of sixpence which he had expended for it. With regard to the evidence of the witness Russell, he submitted that it was an entire fabrication, and that after what she had admitted no jury would be justified in placing any reliance upon such a person. The learned counsel having intimated that a number of witnesses were in attendance to contradict portions of the evidence given by that witness, but he did not consider it necessary to call them, concluded

on its withering foliage, that they were soon covered, not only with rain, but also with a shower of wet leaves. The storm continued unabatingly, and the sky became in a short time involved in almost pitchy darkness, so that not even the river could be discerned; and, to add to the horror of the Prince and Henry, the soldier, who was restless and could not be persuaded to sit still, went too near the bank of the river, which was in that place very steep; the earth broke in with him, and he was suddenly plunged into the stream. The consternation of Edward and Henry was unspeakable: they made the night air resound with their reiterated cries, and were frightened at the reverberation of their voices along the rocks. It was impossible to attempt his assistance. They were ignorant if he could swim. They listened, and were somewhat consoled at hearing the dashing of water at a distance; but the pleasure was transient. "Alas!" cried Henry, "he will be carried by the rapidity of the stream into the sea." They cried out to him—no one answered; again they eagerly listened—the sound of the dashing water died on their ears. They expressed to each other a thousand anxieties, and poured out as many prayers for him. Suddenly they espied a light towards the sea. The Prince, too young for caution, was for running instantly towards it; but Henry, more wary, recollecting that he had never in that direction seen any signs of a human habitation, imagined that it might be an exhalation from the low marshy land, and deemed it more prudent to stand still and observe it. Sometimes it appeared stationary, sometimes they fancied it moved towards them, and sometimes its beams were hidden from their direct view; but they perceived a long stream of light trembling across the water, and at length its size perceptibly increased, and they plainly saw it advancing. In a few moments they could distinguish the figure of a man, tall beyond the usual standard, and clad in a hermit's gown, with a beard as white as snow, which descended to his girdle, and long silver locks waving on his shoulders. He marched with a slow, solemn pace, and carried a large lantern in his hand, which he turned all ways to discover from whence the screams proceeded, and was close to our young adventurers before he perceived them; for astonishment had held them mute. Suddenly he turned his lantern full upon them; they jumped from the ground, and viewed one another with mutual surprise. "Was it from you," said he, "those cries proceeded which lately met mine ears?" "Alas! yes, father," replied Henry, "and we had too much reason for them—a man who was with us, going too near the brink of the river, fell in, and we fear is drowned." "In what part of the river?" "Opposite where we now stand." The hermit turned his lantern on the water in every direction, but could discover nothing. "Your remaining here," said he, "can be of no use to your companion; follow me to my cell; you may then dry your wet clothes, rest yourselves, partake of my simple fare, and either stay the remainder of the night, or depart if the weather clears, as best pleases you." He passed, amidst some rugged and bare rocks, to the place where the river pours its tributary stream to the sovereign ocean, and, stooping down, he entered by a lowly door a cavity in one of them, and with astonishment they perceived themselves in a very neat apartment, hollowed arch-wise out of the rock, and its sides not inelegantly decorated with pillars in the Gothic style of architecture. "Welcome, youths, to my rustic cell," said the hermit, taking the taper out of the lantern, and placing it upon a small table in a candlestick; "you are cold, without doubt; I will mend my fire." He stirred up the embers and laid on some wood. "Come and dry yourselves," said he, "whilst I set an anchorite's repast before you." He spread a clean cloth on his table, and set thereon a brown loaf, a cream-cheese on a large dock-leaf, on a smaller one a piece of butter, a rush basket of apples and nuts, and a jug of pure water; and pressed them to partake of his hospitality with honest and cordial warmth. The Prince, with the happy thoughtlessness of his age,



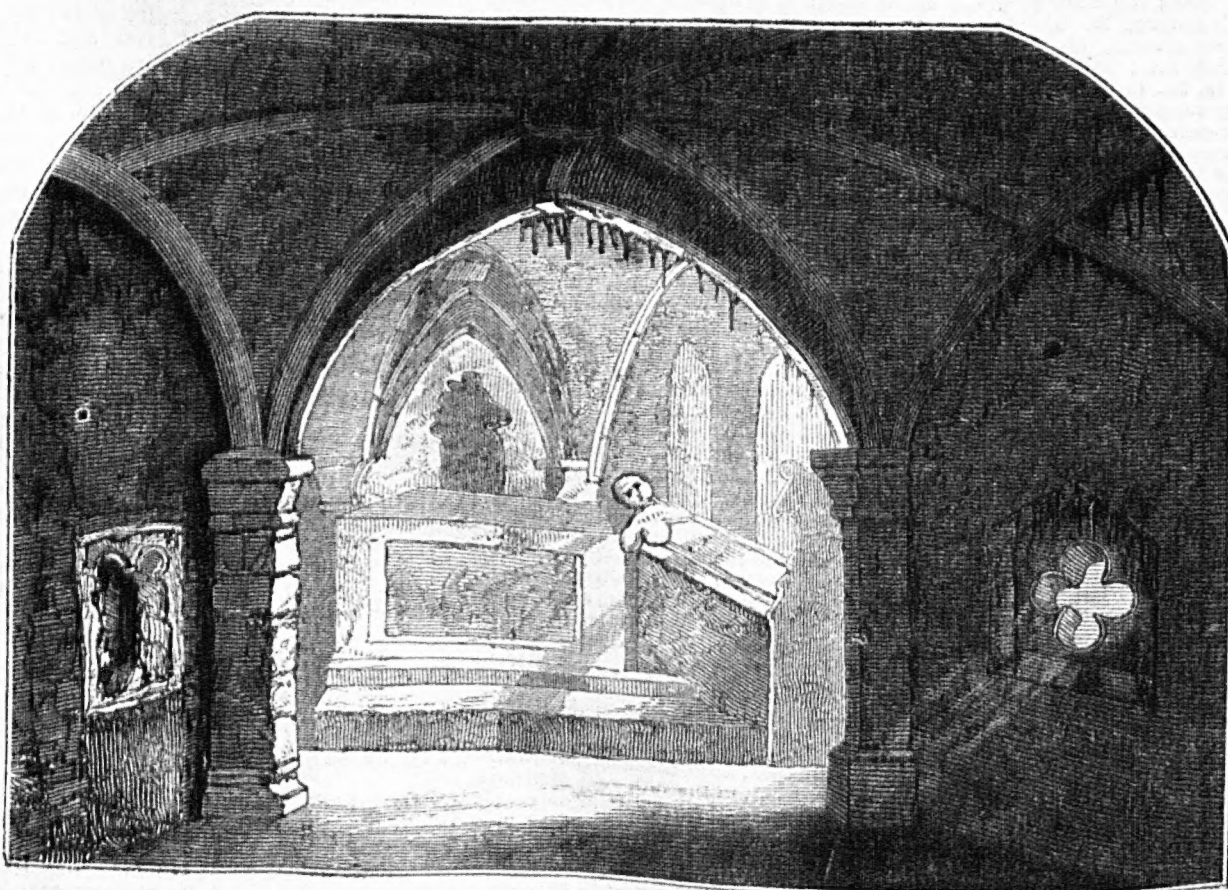
PORTRAIT OF IBRAHIM PASHA.—(SEE PAGE 459.)

sprang with alacrity to the table, and, delighted at a manner of eating so new to him, evinced an exceedingly good appetite, pressing Henry to follow his example. But the singularity of their situation, and the fear lest their rashness should ultimately lead to the Prince's discovery, left but little relish to his more thoughtful companion for the food which was placed before him. He, however, sat down and ate a little; whilst the hermit, with looks of wonder, surveyed them both. The richness of their apparel, their extreme beauty, the singularity of strangers of their age and seeming condition being alone at this time of night in such a place, excited his wonder and awakened his curiosity. When their frugal repast was ended, the hermit led them to a small chapel, separated from the apartment they were in by pillars cut in the rock. This chapel was small, but constructed with much care, and even elegance. At the south side of the altar, upon which two tapers were burning, they could discover a tomb cut in the rock, bearing the figure of a woman; in a niche at her feet was placed the kneeling figure of a hermit, appearing to lament over her, and that of a child stood in a weeping attitude over the recumbent effigies. In a few fervent words the hermit exhorted his guests to return thanks for their preservation. They knelt on the steps of the altar before the crucifix, and the hermit stood by their side. Henry, wrapped in his devotion, did not observe the earnest gaze with which his features were scanned by the old man, whilst the light from the altar was reflected upon them. Suddenly a sound of many voices was heard in the meadow. Henry started, turned pale, and cast an eye of suspicion on the hermit: he feared lest treason was abroad,

and the Prince betrayed. The hermit appeared alarmed; he placed another taper in his lantern and ran out. "Let us follow, my lord," said Henry, taking hold of the Prince's arm; "if treason is intended, we may escape through favour of the darkness." They went out quickly after him, lest they should miss the path among the rocks. They followed him into the meadow, on which they perceived many people who carried lanterns and torches; but they kept aloof till they heard the authoritative voices of the Earls of Northumberland and Somerset. "Do you seek me, my lords?" cried Edward. "Heaven, I thank thee," exclaimed the Earl of Northumberland, "for directing our steps aright. What anxiety hath your absence caused, my lord; scarcely could your royal mother be withheld from seeking you herself. Fly and inform the Queen we have found the Prince in health and safety. We began to be alarmed for your absence, my lord; but how were our apprehensions increased when the soldier acquainted us with your danger!" "The soldier," cried Henry, "is he, then, alive?" The soldier at that moment came up; he related in a few words how he had escaped by swimming to shore, and made his way to the castle. Northumberland now urged the necessity of returning without delay to the Queen; but Edward and Henry requested leave first to make their acknowledgments to the hermit for his hospitality. They introduced to him the Earl of Northumberland, and

Henry's uncle, the Earl of Somerset. The hermit started at the name of Somerset; pale and trembling, he besought them to enter his retreat for a while. The earls yielded to his entreaties, willing to testify their gratitude to him for his opportune assistance. With some difficulty they reached the cell. The hermit fixed an intent look on Somerset, and, sinking on his knees, he exclaimed, "Good God! have fifteen years of penance been accepted in thy sight, and do I live to see my brother alive, and my soul lightened from a heavy part of its guilt?" "Richard! my brother Richard!" said Somerset. He raised him from the ground, and the brothers were locked in a long embrace. Who shall describe this scene?

Seventeen years ago, Richard de St. Maur had married the lovely Isabel. He was torn from her a few days after their union by the obligation of following his Sovereign in his wars with France. He returned after the lapse of two years, and found she had given birth to a son, and six months after had disappeared, no one knew whither. He and his brother set forth by different roads through the country. At last he discovered her existence in the castle of a northern baron, who had for many years been hostile to him. For several nights he had watched for an opportunity to carry her off, when what was his surprise to perceive her admitting secretly a knight, and descending from her tower with him! The Demon of Jealousy inflamed his soul: he fell upon the stranger and stabbed him. Isabel knew his voice, and, rushing beneath his sword, exclaimed, "Stop, oh! stop thy arm!" she cried, "he is thy brother!" Before his arm could be stopped, she received a mortal wound. Rendered frantic, he bore her corpse away, leaving what was he thought the lifeless body of his brother. Roger de St. Maur, however, received timely help, and hovered between life and death a long while; but at last he recovered, and made fruitless researches for his brother. The King, unwilling in those troubled times to leave so powerful an earldom in the hands of an infant, compelled Roger de St. Maur to assume his brother's title and estates. St. Maur had, however, always considered them the property of his nephew, whom he brought up as his son. He was now ready to surrender all to his brother; but the long-lost Richard de St. Maur was determined in his refusal. He led Somerset and Edward Northumberland and Edward followed them into the chapel. The young friends there received a father's solemn blessing. "Now leave me," said the hermit, with a deep sigh, "leave me to end my days in prayer and penance for the murder of the angel whose mortal remains are enshrined beneath this cold stone."



WARKWORTH HERMITAGE—THE CHAPEL.

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ROYAL Lochnagar Whisky.—Messrs. BEGG and BUYERS, by Special Appointment, DISTILLERS to the ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, and Proprietors of the Lochnagar Distillery, beg to announce that Messrs. WHITING and ROBERTS, Church-street, Millbank, Westminster, are the Sole Consignees for the Church-street, Millbank, Westminster, in England. This Whisky, which has been honoured with the royal approval, is of extreme purity, exquisite flavour and bouquet. WHITING and ROBERTS, Sole Consignees, Church-street, Millbank, Westminster.

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ELEGANT Toilet Requisites, each of infallible Attributes.—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant Tresses. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums. The August Patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating specifics, have characterized them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. Beware of spurious imitations. —Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article on the Wrapper or Label. Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.—"Of birth divine, in lap of ages nursed; The healing art, auspicious, ranks the first; Handmaid benignant in affliction's hour, To calm the body's pangs, and renovate its power." The science of medicine yields to none in the ennobling object of its contemplation, namely, the relief of suffering humanity; for what boon is more worthy of praise than that which medicine confers in assuaging the anguish which racks the frame, and restoring once again to society the joys and enjoyments the sufferers who, perchance, had imagined they were never more to return? It is then the powers of art are most regarded with a genuine admiration—a true gratefulness—and it is then her claims receive the fullest vindication.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. **DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.**—No Medicine ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors have been lent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with Barclay and Sons, and sold by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; and Wolloughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in patent Medicines.

THE School of Art of the Incorporated SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is NOW OPEN for the season.—Full particulars may be obtained at the Gallery. The School for the Classically-draped Figure (for Ladies only) on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Antique School, from Ten till Four, and Six till Eight in the Evening. Lectures on the Structure and Phenomena of the Earth, in reference to the theory and practice of Landscape Painting. By Professor Ansted, M.A., F.R.S. Dec. 13, Clay and Slate Scenery. Lectures begin at Eight. Other Lectures will be duly announced. Subscriptions and Donations to the School Fund received at the Gallery; or at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East. A. CLINT, Secretary, 6, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Oct. 18, 1848.

BRITISH and Foreign Mining Shares, &c.—BARTLETT and CO., 58, Lombard-street, London, having for DISPOSAL SHARES in dividend-paying MINES, at home and abroad, solicit the attention of capitalists who may be desirous of investing in such securities, whereon thirty per cent. per annum may be realized. Statistical information afforded gratuitously, and money advanced upon Mining, Railway, and other securities.

EMIGRATION.—Georgia, in the United States of America.—For SALE, 120,000 Acres of FREEHOLD LANDS, in large or small lots. The lands lie between 31 and 32 degrees north, distant from the Atlantic Ocean 120 miles, and at an elevation of 400 feet above its level, free from swamps, climate salubrious and healthy, distant from England 18 or 20 days' sail. They are bounded by the navigable rivers the Flint and the Ocmulgee. By the former a communication is open to the Gulf of Mexico, by the latter to the Atlantic. A railroad, two-thirds finished, passes through the lands, which will connect both these rivers.—Every information may be obtained relative to the above, &c., from RICHARD KELLY, Esq., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

To Let, with immediate possession, at the undermentioned Rents, or Sold:—

No. of House.	Situation.	Parish.	Rent.
14	West side of Highbury-grove	Islington	47s
2	Junction of New North-road and Highbury-place	Islington	33
4	South side of Albion-road, Queen's-road	Dalston	30
2	Marlborough-terrace, Brownlow-road, Queen's-road	Dalston	22
6	Lahore-terrace, Shrubland-road	Dalston	37
3	Cannonbury-villa, Cannonbury-park	Islington	60
10	Dwelling and Shop, Farringdon-street	Islington	100
17	West side of Highbury-grove	Islington	90
	House, Garden, and Orchard, Chase-side House, Wellington-street	Enfield	60
		Luton	33

Apply on the premises, or to Messrs. Overton and Hughes, Solicitors, 25 Old Jewry, London.

FOR the Ladies' Toilet.—Bright Eyes, a Clear Complexion, and Sweet Breath, are the attributes of Health; those who wish to preserve these should carefully attend to the state of the Bowels. PITT'S STOMACH PILLS, from a Prescription of the eminent Lister, will be found a safe, mild, and gentle means of preserving health, and restoring it in those who, by neglecting the state of the stomach and the secretions, generally suffer from those numberless complaints which mar beauty and diminish enjoyment. To be had of Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, with directions for use, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box. None are genuine unless signed "H. Pitt" on the Government stamp. N.B. Can be forwarded by post to any part of the kingdom.

PROFESSOR HAMON'S Orthopædic ESTABLISHMENT for the Treatment and Cure of Spinal and Chest Deformities, and the Contractions of the Elbow and Knee Joints 33, Jernyn-street. N.B. The hour of attendance to the Gratuitous Course is from nine till ten in the morning.

THIRTY Teeth filled for Twopence.—TOOTHACHE.—Mrs. GHISLIN, 11, Wilton-terrace, Pimlico, will forward, by return of post, on receipt of One Shilling, or twelve postage stamps, the Recipe of a WHITE ENAMEL for filling decayed TEETH; which, on application, immediately allays pain, and renders them useful for mastication, and an ornament through life. Full directions sent; and all persons in possession of this Invaluable Recipe may make enough for Twopence to fill thirty Teeth. Address—Mrs. Ghislin, 11, Wilton-terrace, Pimlico, London.

DO you suffer Toothache?—If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling decayed teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price ONE SHILLING. Enough for several teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are PERMANENT. Mr. Thomas Featherstone, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this!" Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorized testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by T. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, in return for thirteen penny stamps.

IF You have a Cough or Asthma (which is well known to be too frequently the forerunner of Consumption), send One Shilling and Two Stamps to Mr. SAMUEL BARKER, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and obtain by return of post (free) his INSTANT and PERMANENT REMEDY, which is no quackery, but a REAL BLESSING, and far preferable to sedatives and other nostrums, as they only alleviate for the time being.—Genuine testimonials accompanying each package, will prove its efficacy.

W. T. COOPER'S Antiseptic Carnation POWDER. TOOTH-PASTE possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be by sickness or neglect. Being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates the scurvy. Its antiseptic properties render it particularly adapted for correcting any unpleasant effluvia that arises from carious or decayed teeth; and its grateful aromatic quality imparts a pleasant fragrance to the breath. But what has considerably enhanced its value is its peculiar power of allaying all irritation in and swelling of the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the Toothache, and frequently rendering extraction unnecessary. Prepared only by William T. Cooper, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place; and sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street. In pots, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

IMPROVED TOOTH-BRUSHES, CONSTRUCTED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, WHICH RENDER IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRISTLES TO COME OUT. The very imperfect manner in which Tooth-brushes have hitherto been made, and the numerous complaints of the disagreeable and annoying circumstance of the bristles coming out in using them, have been the means of drawing WILLIAM T. COOPER'S particular attention to their construction. In conjunction with a first-rate workman, W. T. C. has succeeded in manufacturing, on an entirely new principle, a Tooth-brush in which no bristles are used except those of the finest quality, and, by a greatly improved method of fixing them in the head of the brush, any displacement is rendered impossible. These Improved Brushes possess the advantages of being much lighter in substance, and, from their peculiar shape, are more comfortable, as well as more efficacious, in application, than Tooth-brushes in general use. 26, Oxford-street (opposite Soho-square).

WELCOME the Family Friend!

A FORTUNE to be made, adequate to the TWELVE, HAYMARKET, LONDON. Ontlay. For Prospectuses and further particulars apply at the Offices; or by letter, enclosing a postage-stamp. 12, Haymarket, London. GEORGE CASSIDY, Manager.

COMPANION or Lady's Maid.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Woman, about twenty-one years of age, a Situation as Companion or Lady's Maid, or to wait upon one or two Ladies, an elderly Lady or Gentleman, or any similar capacity. She is an excellent needlewoman, understands dressmaking, and could superintend the wardrobe, as well as the domestic arrangements. Can have an unexceptionable character.—Address by letter, post-paid, to S. F., LADY'S NEWSPAPER Office, 294, Strand, London.

CHRISTMAS Presents in Papier Mache.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE (Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family) beg to invite attention to their immense assortment, 6, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and at Birmingham. Wholesale and Retail. N.B. All Goods marked "Jennens and Bettridge" are warranted.

CHRISTMAS Presents.—A Lady's Gold WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, complete in morocco case, for £8. 10s. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, with beautifully engraved cases. The Chain is of the best quality. The above elegant presents are sent with perfect security, per post, in answer to a post-office order. Address, SARL and SON, Watch-manufacturers, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion-house.

THE Prettiest and most Appropriate PRESENT that can be made to a newly-married couple is one of SHAW'S REGISTERED TIMEPIECES, which, from their unique and novel description, in conjunction with their assured accuracy of performance, cannot fail to give universal satisfaction, and from their extreme cheapness will come within the limits of the most economical. A Post-office order for 20s., to Henry Shaw, 9, South-place, Finsbury, will ensure one the following day.—N.B. Country Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, GENERAL CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE. —Stout mahogany chairs in hair seating, French polished, 12s.; very superior ditto with loose seats of fine Spanish mahogany, 18s. 6d.; solid rosewood drawing room chairs in rich damask, French polished, 13s. 6d.; solid rosewood cabriolet couches en suite, in damask, £6.—Attention is particularly called to his stock of fancy goods, work tables, &c., which can be had at almost any price at his warehouse, 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY.

DUNN'S Fine Argand Lamp Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon, is equally applicable for the Argand, Solar, French Fountain, and every description of Patent Oil Lamps. The characteristics of this Oil are the strength and brilliancy of its light, without smoke or smell; its extreme purity, as it will not corrode the most delicate lamps; its greater economy, in the slowness of consumption, compared with other oils, and its not chilling with the cold. Half a gallon or upwards will be delivered five miles as trial. Sold only by John DUNN and CO., Oil Merchants, 59, Cannon-street, City.

DAVIES'S Candles, 5d. and 6d. per lb.; Waxed-wick Moulds, 7d.; Composite, 8d., 10d., and 10½d.; Wax Candles, 1s.; German Wax, 1s. 2d.; Fine Wax, 1s. 5d.; Transparent Wax, 1s. 9d.; Best Wax, 2s. 1d.; Sperm Candles, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; Metallic, 7½d. and 9d.; Mottled Soap, 60s. and 6½s. per 112 lb.; Yellow, 48s., 54s., and 60s.; Windsor Soap, 1s. 4d. per packet; Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d.; Rose, 2s.; Almond, 2s. 6d.; Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Oil, 7s. 6d. per gallon; Solar, 3s. 3d.; Seal, 4s.; Argand, or Vegetable, 4s. 6d.—For Cash, at DAVIES'S Old-Established Warehouse, 63, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE.—Export or Grocers and Oil-Shop Goods at lower prices.

HAIR Dye.—A Lady will forward to any one enclosing 2s., or twenty-four postage-stamps, the RECIPE for a most valuable and infallible HAIR DYE, with full directions for use. It does not discolour the skin, is free from all injurious qualities, and its cost is not sixpence a year.—Address, post-paid, to Miss C. C. Baker, Post-office, Rainsgate.

WHITE TEETH AND FRAGRANT BREATH!! LISTON'S ALBI-FACIENT DENTIFRICE, PREPARED ONLY BY J. LISTON & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, 35, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, AND 15, SHERBOURNE-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. IN JARS AT 1s. AND 2s. EACH. "Good teeth are indispensable to comfort and appearance, health and longevity."

After the use of this Dentifrice for a few weeks the teeth, however previously neglected, assume a perfect whiteness. As a preventive to decay and toothache it is most efficacious; and its antiseptic and grateful aromatic qualities impart a delightful fragrance, substituting, for the discomfort of a bad breath, a luxurious feeling to oneself, as well as removing the annoyance arising from a consciousness of being offensive to others.

Sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons; Berens and Blumburg, St. Paul's Churchyard; Low, 350, Strand; Rossi, 254, Regent-street; Hassall, St. Paul's Churchyard; Daviss, 49, Strand; Wright, Minorities; Messrs. Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; and may be had through all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Kingdom. N.B.—Should any difficulty occur in procuring the Dentifrice, a communication, prepaid, addressed to the Proprietors, will meet with prompt attention.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!! CHOLERA!!! **LADIES wishing to have their Beds,** MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, maggots, &c., and ward off the coming pestilence, will apply to the Factory, 14, KINGSGATE-STREET, HOLBORN, for list of charges, &c. (which are trifling). 1070 Families of the first importance having had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process, all are recommending it to their friends and the public; OLD ones made equal to new, and in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification. Sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use. CHARLES HERRING, Patentee.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills an Excellent Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints.—All painful and distressing sensations arising from these complaints (which are too well known to sufferers to require a description here of their symptoms) may be easily removed by a few doses of this inestimable medicine; for such is its efficacy that the most debilitated constitutions are effectually strengthened, and the aversion to motion overcome, thus giving buoyancy to the spirits, creating an appetite, and promoting digestion. At this season, when epidemics are so prevalent, these pills should be taken, as they surpass every other remedy as a preventive of disorders, even of the most malignant kind.—Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

